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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE Session is drawing to its close in a very quiet and prosaic kind of way. Little useful bills jog through, and bills of higher pretensions excite dull debates. The great men scarcely open their lips—Gladstone is lost, and Disraeli is little heard of. The lawyers, the bores, and the Government, have the House among them. We were certainly right when we predicted before the House met, that Palmerston would find it subservient; but though it is pleasant to see one's prophecy come true, one cannot help being tired—like Frankenstein—of the image one has formed. This is the dull Session par excellence, though perhaps rather a useful one.

The two greatest questions of the Session have again appeared, this week-in the shape of the Oaths and the Divorce Bills. We have discussed these copiously, but at least half the intellectual work of England consists in saying things over again, and we must not shrink from our duties. We may have shocked some readers by advocating the admission of Jews to Parliament. But we take this course, not from special regard for the Jews, but because the architectural harmony, as it were, of the constitution is in itself something valuable-and now that religious grounds of exclusion are so extensively done away with, it is not fair that the Jews should be the sole exception to our liberality. It is inconsistent, in fact, with the spirit of our general legislation to keep them out. Taking this as the wide view, we further add that the Jews-specially considered-have more claims to generous treatment than most bodies. Toey are not enemies of the national system of religion, but quiet men who make no proselytes, and receive converts with difficulty. What is there to fear from their admission? Those opposed to it seem to confound private feelings of repugnance with public necessities. If the Jews ever grow dangerous or offensive they will be kept out by the operation of natural laws; but why maintain a form which practically amounts to a check-not prima facie on the Jews-but on the common British subject who thinks fit to elect them as members of his legislature? If there be wickedness in the election of a Jew, that wickedness is morally committed at present. What, then, do our Peers apprehend? We repeat—that we have no eagerness to see Jews elected, but that on mere grounds of abstract justice, it seems unfair to keep up an exclusive law. Toleration is the rule of the age; and it is especially hard only to deny it in all its consequences, to

that race whose future is mixed up with the history and literature of our religion.

as they used to do; and what is more, the general life of the country our religion.

A French Government is a

With regard to the Divorce Bill, the chief good of the present measure will probably prove to be the ventilation of the subject. It is so difficult to touch questions involving social points of such interest, that there must be vast discussion before there can be any change. Well, the public now begin to feel a little more at home in this delicate matter—to see that by facilitating separation you do not necessarily destroy morality, and so forth. The merely theological point of view can no longer be tolerated, for instance; and this is one of the most marked tendencies of modern legislation. By and by, it will be necessary to go still further; but for the present we manage to abolish some anomalies, at all events, and to make our law be what our public opinion has long been.

The recent news from the Continent shows that "the revolution" still alive. The French elections-the Italian outbreak-are little volcanic mountains serving to show that the old fire is still existent. And unfortunately, this is the permanent fuel in Europe. So far from the thrones being the stable things, and the revolution the occasional disturbance—the revolution (if you consider it) is the living thing, and "order" only the temporary "crust" on the surface. The revolution is life-order only mechanism. The revolution is spontaneous-order, artificial. At the close of each outburst, things seem to settle down again; but a few years pass, and we find the new arrangement was only a compromise. It would seem as if revolution were a destined throwing of the dice which Europe had to go through, till it threw sixes; that is to say, till it managed here and there to get a good government to do the work most wanted for the time. No permanent stability exists anywhere, except in a few countries where it exists historically. Every country that has tried real revolution, finds revolution interminable.

Thus, in France, we cannot doubt that the old business is beginning over again. Government gets beaten in Paris, and France is really trying a Parliament. But a Parliament—at all events in our age—cannot co-exist with a Despotism. They are forces which represent different ideas. The moral life of France is revolutionary; because a little observation shows that there is no intellectual belief in despotism there, except of a very limited kind, and that all the aspiration of the country is naturally republican. People cannot believe in dynasties,

as they used to do; and what is more, the general life of the country is after all little dependent on them. A French Government is a head that can be removed without injuring the body—a moral phenomenon quite modern. "Social" progress goes on, be the government what it may; and thus, when the temporary utility of any one government has gone by—or, indeed, when its appearance has grown stale—it can as easily be put aside as the sign of an inn. Already we see men favoured by the public of Paris, who are notoriously hostile to the empire of Napoleon, and this is a re-action which may be expected to go on.

The Italian disturbances are of a less important character, perhaps but when the English press pooh-poohs them altogether, it acts very foolishly. Nothing can be more absurd than the general English contempt for revolutions, because all our political activity in England is from change to change. Our literature is full of it; our society is fermented with it; and our powers do homage to it. We are doing our revolutions peaceably; and yet when these warm-blooded Southerns-oppressed by every form of imposture-leap up against tyranny, the first jingle of their chain excites among us laughter or hatred. Now, the reader knows that we have always set our face against a liberal propaganda-against an English attempt to proselytise politically. But it does seem absurd that we should give any moral countenance to the despotic forces of Europe by crowing over the failures of their enemies! This is what our press has been doing of late; and heaping every kind of obloquy on Mazzini, who, after all, is only trying to do what our ancestors long ago succeeded in doing. Abstractedly, the public opinion of England is with his cause, in the main, and England would certainly be glad to see it succeed. It is, then, a cowardly worship of circumstance to pronounce every failure a crime, when success would be welcome, and considering that there can be no ultimate success without some failures.

These are the only subjects of political interest which even flattery can elevate into importance. But to make up for the dearth of such interest, one social topic—the trial of Madeleine Smith—has enchained the attention of all Britain in an almost unprecedented way. That trial and its result will demand special comment in their own time, but for the present, we shall content ourselves with noting a few features of the revelations made in the course of it, as illustrative of our age. We cannot but think that among our "respectable" classes there prevails a want



MUTINOUS SEPOYS ON THEIR WAY TO DELEI PURSUED BY THE CAVALRY.

of confidence between parents and children in affairs of the heart, which it is painful to contemplate. A "good match," is of couduly introduced into the drawing-room, and recommended the daughters; and with regard to all other attachments, they the daughters; and with regard to all other attachments, they are ignored, though it must be perfectly well known that they exist. Worldiness is the rule, and hence worldiness is every now and then shocked by tragedy. But we may go turther. The whole question of the relation between the sexes, and the vital points which it involves, is neglected by those who would think themselves very wrong if their daughters did not learn music and embroidery. Such awful exposures as this Glasgow one should teach people—above all, heads of families—to take more care of what may be called the sentimental education of their offspring. Greater watchinlness, more searching observation, a wiser and juster handling of the delicate questions involved in the education of daughters, are needful in our society. Above all, let the lessons of our moralists be attended to in the matter of marriages, and let society cease to treat the marriage of daughters as only an event answering to the putting the sons in a profession. Of course, there will be cases which exceed and defy all ordinary calculation; but we can trace the results of some of the errors of modern training and modern morality in the remarkable case of the trial of Madeleine Smith. trial of Madeleine Smith.

foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

SEVERAL Italians have been arrested in Paris with arms in their possession including revolvers and conical bullets tipped with steel, capable of piercing a coat of mail. They are to be tried by the Court of Assizes for conspiracy to assessinate the Emperor. Above twenty arrests have been made. The prisoners are said to belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to have been connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa.

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Caveignae and other Republican candidates have been again returned for Paris. In the 3rd electoral district 10,950 votes were given for General Cavaignae, 9,952 to M. Thibint, the Government candidate. In the 4th district, M. Ollivier beat M. Varin (Government) by 11,005 votes to 10,006. In the 7th district, M. Darimon was returned by 12,078 votes against 11,038 votes for the Government candidate, M. Lacquetin.

The "Moniteur" announces in an official monner that the Emperor and Empress will shortly visit Queen Victoria at Osborne, incognito; and that their Majesties will not visit any other part of England.

Count de Morny, who has been appointed President of the Corps Legislative, is now with the Emperor at Plombières. The Emperor proposed to remain twenty days at Plombières, during which time no Cabinet Council was to be held, nor any official business transacted, excepting affairs of urgent necessity.

The intention of the French Government to introduce ten thousand free blacks into Martinique will not, in all probability, be carried out, in consequence of that colony having opposed the project with much warmth. The Council General of Martinique protests against being swamped by ten thousand "uncultivated savages."

Beranger, the poet, who has been aling for some time past, is seriously ill, but happily all hopes of recovery are not abandoned. The house of the illustrious poet at Passey has been daily surrounded by vast crowds of people, auxious to learn the latest news of his health. A strong body of sergents de ville were on duty to keep the approaches of the house clear.

The "Assemblée Nationale" is suspended for two months in consequence of an article upon the elections. The "Estafette" has received a warning.

SPAIN

SPAIN.

Some disturbances have broken out in the south of Spain, but they appear to have been without importance, and were energetically suppressed, several officers have been sent from Madrid to Jaen to form a courtnartial to try insurgents arrested in that province. At Malaga a sorporal of artillery had been shot in presence of all the garrison, for having been concerned in a military conspiracy in that city; the troops were afterwards harangued by the militry governor. A band of (supposed) brigands robbed the mail on the 20th ult. at La Carolina, carrying off all he Government despatches. They afterwards distributed proclamations leclaring themselves democrats, and calling on the people to join them.

The Chamber of Deputies in the Cortes has adopted the frontier treaty with France by 105 votes against 3. It inflicts a loss of territory on Spain of 25 square miles.

of 25 square miles.

On the 28 h ult. Queen Isabella, accompanied by the King, went with great mil tary pomp to the Church of Atocha to attend the prayers to be offered up for the safe delivery of her Majesty.

The Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) and several of his political friends (says the "Espana") have resolved to go abroad; a good deal of comment is made on this resolution.

made on this resolution.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor and Empress of Austria will return to Hungary in August, it is said. The Emperor is to be present at the inauguration of the railway from Laybach to Trieste. His Majesty will arrive at the latter place, and will return to Langenbourg on the 28th. Splendid feles will be got up for the occasion. Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, is shortly expected in the Austrian capital. His visit is attributed to a commencement of more friendly relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, the first act of which would be a treaty of commerce.

Commerce.

SWITZERLAND.

THE Swiss Federal Council has just notified to the canton of Neufchâtel that the expenses resulting from the occupation, the calling out of the army, the trial of the compromised royalists, the loan, and the mission to Paris, will be borne by the federal government; but the federal canton of Neufchâtel must take on itself the expenses of its own armaments, and the indemnities to be paid to the state and two private individuals for the damage committed during the events of December. These obligations are, moreover, in conformity with the stipulations of the convention of Paris.

THE EAST.

LETTERS from Constantinople of June 25, state that a Russian steamer bearing the English flag, had approached the Circassian ports of Gelendick and Souojuk Kalé, sunk several barques, and taken possession of the

Some eighty or ninety brigands, confined in the prison at Larissa, made a desparate attempt at escape, which, up to a certain point was successful. They filed off their chains, and forced an inner door. The troops were speedily assembled, and surrounded the building. The greater number of the brigands, however, fled over the roofs. They then procured arms, and a street fight ensued between them and the soldiers. Seventeen of the hadden was a builded and many were cantured. banditti were killed, and many were captured.

PERSIA.

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INTELLIGENCE from Mohammerah to the 17th May reports the complete and successful evacuation of that post on the 16th. Preparations were not egan until the 9th; on the 16th the whole force, comprising 5,000 men, 00 horses, 700 camp-mules, a horde of camp followers, the material, and it the camp-equipage, were embarked. It had been arranged that the trabs should hold py session of the place, and carry on the government onjointly with Persian agents, and that the war-steamers Clive and Falk-rand should remain at another there, until the terms of the treaty were vacuated.

ex-cured.

Sir James Outram went to Bagdad on the 23rd to confer with Mr. Murray; and both were still there on the 25th.

AMERICA.

GENERAL SCOTT, it is reported, had been called to Washington to perfect arrangements for the despatch of troops to Utah. The troops were in

Lieutenant Craven had received orders to build boats for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with the view of forming a ship canal.

The general feeling in the States is urging the administration to reopen the Nicaraguan transit route.

A terrific hail storm visited Washington on the 21st ult., and it is feared that the crops are much injured along its course, if not entirly ruined.

A letter is said to have been addressed to the President, inquiring whether he would sanction the fitting out of another expedition for the conquest of Central America by General Walker; but the President had not intimated his views on the subject.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 6th of June report continued preparations for defence. The United States' Minister had remonstrated against the manner in which Crabbe and his Filibusters were executed at Sonora. A British squadron had appeared at Sacrificios to enforce the payment of 250,000 dollars seized by the revolutionists of San Louis. The Government had offered 15 per cent. of the import duties to pay the amount; but the proposition was refused by the owners, mostly English who wanted cash.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

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INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

DISTURBANCES of a formidable character have broken out at Leghorn and Naples. The steamer Cagliari was on her way from Genoa to Tunis, with a large number of passengers. While the vessel was off Leghorn, these passengers overpowered the crew, and compelled the captain to steer for the island of Ponza (belonging to the Neapolitan government), and atter liberating some three hundred political prisoners and convicts, they made for Sapri, in the province of Salerno. Here they landed, in open hostility to the government. They attacked the gendarmerie of the district, who had assembled to march against them, but the insurgents were dispersed and closely pursued. A certain number of them were made prisoners during the encounter. The steamer was captured by two Neapolitan frigates, and troops were landed to pursue the insurgents. A large quantity of arms was found on board the steamer.

From Genoa we learn that on the night of the 29th ult., the police searched several houses in various parts of the town. Muskets, pistols, stilettoes, and a quantity of ammunition, were discovered. The most important points of the city were occupied during the day by a numerous force, but towards midnight groups of armed men went into the streets of the western part of the city, uttering seditions cries. Armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another parts attacked a second guard house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time several carabiniers were attabbed. Several of the insurgents were arrested. Others met the same fate at the eastern gates, where two carts, laden with arms, petards, crowbars, &c., were selzed. The insurgents doubt fifty men surprised the small fort Diamante, an outwork, garrisoned by a sergeant, two corporals, and thirteen men.

Two engagements have taken place on the frontier o Calabra, between the insurgents and the royal troops. In the first,

ents were killed.

It is stated that Mazzini was concealed at Genoa, and that he was to ppear at the head of a Prætorian guard as soon as the attempt had succeeded; he was then to have established a provisional government in the

ceeded; he was then to have established a provisional government in the ducal palace.

Intelligence of the late movement was first received in Naples on Sunday week, at half-past eleven at night.

The generale was immediately beaten at night in the Arsenal. Two vessels left the next morning for Baize, to take in powder and ball; two others left in the afternoon, and two more shortly followed. After taking in their ammunition they proceeded to Gaeta.

"Breaking a Jail." at Larissa.—The criminals confined in the prison at Larissa, to the number of 200, mutinied on the night of the 4th of June, and succeeded in breaking out. The soldiers were called to arms, and the fugitives were pursued. On coming up with them a conflict took place, which lasted several hours; nineteen of the criminals were shot, but eighty-five noted robbers from Thessaly, Epirus, Monaster, and the Macedonian border, who had been in the jail at Larissa, effected their escape. The rest were recaptured.

The Princes of Oude.—The Queen gave a private audience on Saturda at Buckingham Palace, to the Queen Mother of Oude, the heir-apparei the son of the King, and his Majesty's brother. The royal family of Oud proceeded in oriental state to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by Moulve Museeh Ooddeen, the accredited agent, as interpreter. A private audien was necessary, in consequence of the objections of the Queen-Mother appear unveiled, but this difficulty was obviated by the condescension her Majesty, and by the excellent arrangement which had been made to the Board of Control. The Queen-Mother delivered to her Majesty and orgraph letter from her son.

ograph letter from her son.

Death of the "Maid of Saragossa." — The Madrid journals of the 25th ult., aunounce the death, at Cueta, of Augustina Zaragoza, who, when very young, distinguished herself in the memorable siege of Saragossa, by assisting the artillerymen of the town. For her services on this occasion she was made a sub-leutement of infantry in the Spanish army, and received several decorations. She was buried at Cueta with all the honours

cecived several decorations. She was buried at Cueta with all the honours the to her memory.

DIGNIFIED.—In France, last week, a youth, who had unsuccessfully paid his addresses to a female older than himself, satiated his feelings by killing her dog, a beautiful English spaniel, to which he knew she was greatly attached. And in imitation of the france judges of the middle ages, he left his poinard sticking in the body of the victim, with a paper attached to it tetting forth his reasons for committing the sanguinary deed.

How to Suppasse Dubling.—Mille. Broustet claimed from Mons, Souffares, who had killed her father, a sum of 20,000fr, as damages. The plaim was heard at the Court of Assizes of the Haute Garonne. After hearing peatings, the Court condemned Mons. Souffares to pay to Mille. Broustet a sum of 2000fr., and to secure to her an annual income of 200fr., payable quarterly, and in advance.

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France was visited with very violent Storms last week, and it feared that the growing crops would suffer, especially the vines in biossom; the damage was confined to a few localities where large bail-stones fell.

AN ORANGE RIOT.—The "Belfast Mercury" gives particulars of an Orange of,—resulting in the loss of life to one man and in serious injuries everal others—which took place in the town of Crossgar on the evening Wednesday week. In the contest an aged man, who took no part in the roccedings, was shot dead. Many persons were seriously injured, and everal houses suffered severely.

THE IMBH INCOMETAX RETURN.—Last year, under Schedule D, 17,082 ersons were taxed in Ireland. 10,000 were under £150 per annum, and ,000 under £300 and over £150. Thus only 1,435 persons were in the playment of over £500 per annum, and of these 894 were from £ 00 to 1,060, and 342 from £1,000 to £2,000, the remaining 199 being over 2,000 and averaging up to £5,000. The total sum derived from the tax in reland was £280,000.

SCOTLAND.

Salling of Lady Franklin's Expedition.—The Fox screw steamer fitted out at Aberdeen by Lady Franklin, sailed from that port on Wednesday week in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew, Lady Franklin and her niece, Sophia, were present, and it was a rather remarkable coincidence, that, as the Fox got under way, the Lady Franklin brig a d the Sophia, which were both purchased for the Arctic search under Captain Penny several years ago, left the harbour under the charge of the same Captain Penny, to pursue the whale fishing during the autumn, and wintering in Cumberland Straits, to resume the Ilshing again in spring. The Fox steamed away to the north, and is expected to make the ice in a week or ten days.

THE PROVINCES.

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SEAULTING MORMONS.—At Rochdale, the other day, a Mormon was holdforth from a cart, when a wagon was placed at the side of it for the
venience of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, of Manchester, who intended to
ose the Mormon proceedings. The Mormons moved their eart, the
on followed it. One of the Mormons becoming uneasy, got out of the
and ran off. The people chased him, brought him back, and placed
again in the eart, and compelled the whole body to listen to Mr. Hawmithwaite's exposition of the abominations of Mormonism. During the
dormonism by hissing its professors; and one or two gentlemen who
e mistaken for Mormons were roughly handled.

SUSPECIED MUNDER AT LIVERPOOL.—The body of an old man, sixty years f age, was recently found in the Lee os Canal. There was a severe gash on he right side of his threat. The body was identified as that of George sherwood, a returned convict, who kept a beerhouse in Salford, where for ome time he had been living with a young woman, named Margaret towen, wife of a seaman, who returned from a cruise a few weeks ago, towen went to Salford and brought his wife to Liverpool, where they were pined a few days ago by the deceased. It has been stated that the seaman cas heard to threaten that he would kill the deceased. Bowen, his wife, nd her sister, are in custody.

No don't can be entertained that the remains are those of some traveley-tho perished in endeavouring to descend or ascend a dangerous part of the nountain without a guide.

BURNING OF A VILLAGE.—The village of Roden, about six miles from threwsbury, was almost wholly destroyed by fire a few days since. The lames extended for nearly a quarter of a mile. The property destroyed included a straw-stack, two large ranges of buildings, part of a farmhouse, we cottages, a valuable waren mare, a cart, and farming implements. The greater part of the property is insured.

CAUTION TO NURSES.—At the petty sessions at Rochford, on Thursday, sarah Ball, a nurse in the service of Mr. Ryley, was charged with having ruelly bea en his child, an infant only 13 months old. The case was fully groved, and the bench convicted the woman in the penalty of 10s. and boots, or in default of payment to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three weeks. The defendant paid the penalty.

MASONS' STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.—The stonemasons of Manchester have been on strike for nearly three weeks. They demand to leave off work at twelve o'clock at noon on Saturdays, instead of at four o'clock as hereto-fore, and refuse to work up any portion of the time, and still require the same wages, 30s. per week. The operatives allege that this alteration is necessary for their social improvement, and is sanctioned by the Bishop of Manchester, Sir John Potter, Sir James Watts, Mr. Thomas Bazley, and many others. On the other hand, the employers say that although the diteration in time would be inconvenient to them, they would submit if the hours were worked up. eration in time would ars were worked up.

hours were worked up.

THE MUEDER AT CHINGFORD HATCH.—The coroner's inquiry into this case has terminated. Mr. Carey, a surgeon, of Woodford, said since the body of Mary White had been exhumed he had made an examination, and found a wound in the throat, extending from the left to the right car, which had severed the trachen, also an incised wound on the left side of the frontal bone. The brain and other membranes of the body were perfectly healthy, and in the opinion of witness there was no doubt that death had resulted from loss of blood from a wound in the throat. The coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdiet that "Mrs. Mary White was murdered by some person or persons unknown."

ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I THE CORONER SIERRA I ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA I

ROMANTIC MURDER AT SIERRA LEONE,—At SIERRA LEONE on the 14th of May, Captain Pearson, of the 1st West India Regiment, entered the apartment of Lieutenant Watson, of the 3rd West India Regiment, and lifting the mat partition, shot him dead as he lay asieep in his bed. On the previous evening at a public entertainment the Captain played Othello, Lieutenant Watson played lugo, and the part of Desdemona was performed by Mrs. Fitzmaurice, who appears to have been the unfortuate cause of this sad catastrophe. The inquest returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," which was probably confirmed at the trial appointed to take place on Loss of Life in the Mersey.—The Day William

which was probably confirmed at the trial appointed to take place on the 21st of June.

Loss of Life in the Mersey.—The Rev. William Somerville, of Radford, in Warwickshire, being about to visit his son, an officer on board of the Donald M'Kay, took a small boat to convey himself and one of his sons on board. The boat was rowed by two men, named Archer and Smith. While rounding the Donald M'Kay, the boat came in collision with a flat, and instantly swamped. Archer immediately jumped upon the deck of the flat and was saved, but Mr. Somerville, sen., and Smith, the boatman, were both drowned. Young Mr. Somerville was picked up in a state of insensibility. This happened on Monday moraing. On Tuesday morains, a flat sunk off the Carence Dock, and all on board—the master, his wife, and three children—were drowned.

Sucing of a Child.—On Saturday, Rosamond Ongley, a little girl eleven years old, jumped into the river near Barming Bridge, Maidstone, and was drowned. She had committed some offence, and her mother was about to cha-tise her for it, when she run off towards the river. The mother followed, and threatened to punish her. At length the child reached the river's banis, half-a-mile distant, and jumped in. An inquest being held, a verdict of "Drowned herself under years of discretion" was returned.

Mr. John Bright and The Electors of Mancregree.—A meeting of

a vergict of "Drowned nerself under years of discretion" was returned.

Mr. John Bright and the Electors of Manchester.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. John Bright took place at the Charendon Inn, Manchester, last week. Resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. Bright on his comparative restoration to health, and expressing a hope that the Liberal Election Committee would take an early opportunity of inviting Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson to meet the electors in the Free Trade Hall.

Loss of A Barque.—On Friday night, about half-past eleven, the barque Ontario, Captain Duff, bound from Shields to Aden, with coals, had sprung a leak, and the master bore up for Plymouth. There was a thick rain at the time, and by some means the vessel struck on the west end of the break-water, near the light-house. The crew (nine in number) were rescued, but the vessel, which is bilged, and nearly filled with water, remains stranded.

stranded.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—On Wednesday, about half-past two o'clock, two persons entered the Queen's Prison as visitors to a debtor named Robertson. A short time after they entered cries were heard to proceed from Robertson's room, and some of the officials running up, the unfortunate man was discovered frightfully wounded and covered with blood. One of the two men, a foreigner, had, it seems, drawn a poignard and inflicted several desperate wounds upon Robertson in the neck and face, the blows being struck with such force that the blade of the poignard was broken. Both men were at once seized. Robertson lies in a most precarious state, utterly speechless, and partially paralyzed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A FETE.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A FETE.

One of the most lamentable accidents which ever occurred in Shrewsnry took place on Friday night. M. Jullien's annual musical fele had, in
unjunction with the Shropshire Horticultural Society's show, been held
uring the day on a by-let of the Severn, called the Island of Poplars. The
iver at this point is about 150 feet wide, and at the deepest point about
ine feet deep. The island on the occasion in question was approached by
bride of boats. The evening's entertainment concluded about ten o'clock
with a display of fireworks, when just as the last rocket sprang into the air,
multitude of spectators rushed off the bridge of boats. While the people
erre struggling over the bridge, several fellows (who may be safely assumed
a have been drunk) commenced awaying it from side to side. At this
include a punt, which formed the central portion of the bridge, capisized,
urying several persons beneath it, while about 150 people were precipiated into shallower parts of the river. From those in the river and on the
emaining portion of the bridge arose shrieks and cries, and it is wonder'ul
that the distraction of the moment oid not lead to more disastrous consemences than actually ensued. After considerable delay, however, the All were young people-several, indeed, were children

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT MANSELL

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT MANSELL
THIS convict, about whose ultimate fate there has been so much uncertainty, was executed on Monday morning in front of the county prison.

Mansell, who was about thirty years of age, was tried at the last winter assizes in Maidstone, on the charge of shooting Corporal M'Burney, of the 49th Regiment, to which Mansell also belonged, when he was convicted and sentenced to death. It will be remembered that at the trial the prisoner's counsel took an objection to the mode in which the jury was empanuelled. The point was overruled by the presiding Judge (Mr. Buron Bramwell). Mr. Russell, however, brought his writ of error, but the original judgment was confirmed. The prisoner had, during the whole of this trying period, remained in a very cool and comparatively indifferent state. After the final confirmation of his sentence, however, he became very irritable and excited, and so remained for some days, but again resumed his former calmness and quietude. He never showed any deep very irritable and excited, and so remained for some days, but again resumed his former calmness and quietude. He never showed any deep sense of the enormity of his crime; indeed, he frequently stated that, from the overbearing conduct of the decessed towards him, he felt perfectly justified in what he had done.

The final order for the execution was received by the governor of the jail on Thursday, and the intelligence was communicated to the prisoner by the chaplain on Saturday. He at the moment showed some little irritation, but soon became again cool and collected, and apparently fully prenared to meet his fate.

tion, but soon became again cool and conected, and apparently unity pre-pared to meet his fate.

Mansell spent's very restless night before his execution, but he seemed very collected when he appeared on the scaffold. There was a crowd of nearly 5,000 persons present to witness the unhappy man's death.

GRAND FIELD-DAY AT ALDERSHOTT.

Majesty having appointed Wednesday for a review and field day of the comped at Aldershott, the troops were under arms at their respective parades at nine o'clock. The line was formed by the following regiments: at Royal Dragoon Guards 6th Dragoons (Innisitlens), 7th Royal Hush dive, 1st battalion Coldstream Gua.ds, 15th Foot, 20th ditto, 22nd the cade, and 1st and 6th battalions of the Military Train. Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery were posted in the centre and on the right and its. The number of troops on the ground, exclusive of the camp guards to on duty, exceeded 11,000.

oyal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with a brilliant staff, and accompany several distinguished general and staff officers. strived early, and was

itte on duty, exceeded 11,000.

o, al Highness the Ouke of Cambridge, with a brilliant staff, and accomposed the staff of the cambridge, with a brilliant staff, and accomposed the composed of the cambridge of the cambridge arily, and was with the usual honours. On the ground were numerous equipages of correcy and the corps diplomatique.

If after ten o'clock her Mejesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Concompanied by the Princess Royal, his Royal Highness the Count of Flanderick of the country of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, and other distinguished visitors, and bried by a numerous suite, arrived, the artillery announcing the fact proval salute, the line presenting arms, and the several bands playing the anthem.

fajesty and the Royal party having inspected the lines, sub-divisions med by the right, and the immense body of troops marched past in slow ck time, after which field evolutions were performed with admirable in the control of the cambridge of the lines, sub-divisions med by the right, and the immense body of troops marched past in slow ck time, after which field evolutions were performed with admirable in the control of the cambridge, and the several bands playing the control of the cambridge o

precision.

The line having been again formed, a royal salute was fired, and the Royal party retired, and the troops marched to their respective quarters.

OBITURAY.

Marleorough, Duke of.—On the 1st inst., at Blenheim Palace, near Woodstock, died George Spencer Churchill, fifth Duke of Marlborough. He was the claest son of the fourth Duke, by a daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and was born in 1793. He succeeded to the pecrage in 1840, having represented Woodstock in Parliament for several years, both before and after the passing of the Reform Bill. His Grace was three times married; first, to his cousin, a daughter of the Earl of Galloway; second, to a daughter of the Irish Viscount Ashbrook; and third, to a daughter of the Hon. E. R. Stewart. He is succeeded in the title of Marlborough, the Palace of Blenheim, and the pension of £3,000 a year, by his eldest son, John Winston, Marquis of Plandford, who has represented Woodstock since 1844, with a short intermission. His Grace, who was born in 1822, and is married to a haif sister of the Marquis of Londonderry, is well known for his zeal in

promoting useful reforms in the Established Church.

Bedford, Duchess of.—On the 1st inst., in Bedford Square, died her Grace the Duchess of Bedford. She was Anna Maria, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and was born in 1793. In 1808 she married the present Duke, at that time Marquis of Tavistock, by whom she had issue an only child, William, Marquis of Tavistock, and formerly M.P. for the borough from which he derives his title.

Fans, Hon. M—On the 1st inst, at the house of Lady Georgiana Fane, in Upper Brook Street, died the Hon Montagu Villiers Fane. He was the third and youngest son of John, tenth and late Earl of Westmoreland, by his second marriage with Jane, daughter and co-heiress of the late Robert Huck Saunders, Esq., M.D., of Plymouth, and consequently half brother to the present Earl. He was born in 1805, and was unmarried. The ancient family of Fane is descended from a common ancestor with the Vanes, Dukes of Cleveland.

Mornington, Earl of.—On the 2nd inst., suddenly, at his lodgings in

kes of Cleveland.

dornington, Earl of.—On the 2nd inst., suddenly, at his lodgings in ayer Street, London, died William Tilney Long Pole Wellesley, fourth Earl Mornington, head of the house and family of Wellesley. He was the eston of the third earl, better known (both in England and Ireland) as Right Hon. William Wellesley-Pole, and afterwards as Lord Maryough, who was brother of the late Duke of Wellington and of the Marquis ght Hon. William Wellesley-Pole, and allegerated have a well-lington and of the Marquis ley. His Lordship was born in 1788, and succeeded to the title in He was twice married; first, in 1812, to the eldest daughter and all heiress of Sir John Tilney Long, Bart., of Draycot, Wilts, and of ead House, Essex, by whom he has left two sons, the eldest of has succeeded him in the family henours. His second wife was the of Edward Bligh, Esq., and daughter of Colonel Thomas Patterson, Coldstream Guards. He was the author of several political lefts, and a work on the Court of Chancery. He sat as M.P. for 's before the passing of the Reform Act, and represented Essex in the ment of 1831-32.

Adulteration of Food.—The French are beginning to rival the English d Americans in the art of adulterating load. At Bordeaux the tasters pointed by government appear recently to have visited one of the first abilishments of that town, and to have pounced on no less than 1,200 sks of wine unfit for consumption. A case, recently heard before the bunal of Correctional Police, proved, on a smaller scale, the dishonesty the petty tradesmen. A woman named Audibert, who kept a dairy, had en peptatedly fined for adulterating her milk, and at length was sent for the above tribunal in order to receive more severe punishment. In swer to the questions of the president, she calmly replied, "In the first stance, I am too old; in the second, my system is too proitable for me to ange." When the Court had recovered from this brazen speech, it atenced the woman to three months, imprisonment, and to a fine of frances.

Rossini, who has been residing in Paris for some time past, and whose pen has long remained idle, has resumed it for the benefit of his friend, M. Vizier, the celebrated horn player. Rossini has just composed two pieces for him, which are spoken of in the highest terms. The manuscript has been presented to M. Vizier by the great composer, with a flattering dedication by the same hand.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.

Some important evidence in this case was given before the magistrate a Thursday the 2d inst., which, as it did not appear in our first edition last week, we here repeat.

Abbott and Bartram, the guards of the 9.30 train, stated that they saw

Abbott and Bartram, the guards of the 9.30 train, stated that they saw the danger-signals as the train approached Lewisham; they applied their breaks; if the driver of their train had kept a proper look out, he ought to have seen the signals in time to stop the train; but when the guards saw the lamps, there was no time to bring it to a stand. Mr. Chapman, the stationmaster at Blackheath, stated that the 9.30 train was allowed to pass Blackheath because the signalman there said the signal of "all clear" had been received from Lewisham. Mr. Chapman's evidence, and that of Mr. Nelson, the stationmaster at Lewisham, showed that the signalman at one station or the other, or both of them, by some mismanagement or neglect, had led to the sending forward of the second train when it should have been detained at Blackheath. These men, Griffiti s and Wilde, were now therefore taken into custody on a charge of neglect of duty.

station or the other, or both of them, by some mismanagement or neglect, had led to the sending forward of the scond train when it should have been detained at Blackheath. These men, Griffitt s and Wilde, were now therefore taken into custody on a charge of neglect of duty.

On examination, Saxby, the office porter of the Lewisham station, and Mr. Thompson, of King's Bench Walk, Temple, proved that Wild's signals were quite correct. He was accordingly discharged from custody, and his evidence was taken against the other prisoner, who was committed for trial.

for trial.

On the re-examination on Saturday of Perry (the driver of the 9.30 train) and Whiffen (the fireman), the guards of the 9.15 train proved that the signal-lights at Lewisham were clear and distinct as usual. This closed the evidence, when the magistrate intimated his intention of sending both prisoners for trial on a charge of manslaughter. They were to be brought up again, however.

THE INQUEST.

At the sitting of the coroner's jury, on Friday, the evidence given was similar to that offered before the magistrate; but Mr. Nelson, the Lewisham stationmaster, explained more clearly the state of affairs at Lewisham just before the accident. He stated positively, that the dial in the signal-box at his station stood at "Stop all up"—that, consequently, was the last signal sent to Blackheath, and the signalman at Blackheath should not have allowed the 9:30 train to proceed.

Mrs. Box kett, one of the affairs by this accident has signalized in St.

Mrs. Boykett, one of the sufferers by this accident, has since died in St.

Compensation for Accidents.—Dr. White, late Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums, has recovered £2,500 in the Court of Queen's Bench, from the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, as compensation for hurts sustained in an "necident" in November last, when five lives were lost.—A jury in the Court of Queen's Bench have given a verdict for £375 as compensation to the widow and children of Hull, a cabman, who was killed by the mismanagement of the driver of one of "Pickford's" vans, which caused a collision. The detendant in the case was Mr. Eaxendale, who trades as Pickford and Co.—In the Court of Exchequer, last week, it was arranged that the Eastern Counties Railway should pay £1,000 as compensation to Mrs. Beckwith for the death of her husband, killed by an "accident" on the line.

wife; his daughter Susannah, married to Dr. Hali; his daughter Judith, mai to Thomas Quiney; and Elizabeth Hall, a granddaughter, the only cill Susannah Shakspeare. Judith Quiney had several children, who were all as carly as the year 1639, leaving no issue, she herse if surviving till 1662. The Nash, who died in 1647 without issue; and secondly, in 1626, to The Nash, who died in 1647 without issue; and secondly, in 1649, to Barnard, afterwards Sir John Barnard, of Abingdon, county of Nampton, by whom she had no family. Lady Barnard died in 1670, ing no children, so that with her the lineal descent from Shakspeare exp There may, however, be descendants from the Shakspeare frmily still living, digital that greatly and the sister, who married William Ha Stratiord. Joan and her sous were kindly mentioned in the poet's will, pedigree is not complete, and there is sonly a descent from the second son Too whose son Thomas, with a remainder to his brother George, the birthstratord. Joan and her sons were kindly mentioned in the poets with stratord. Joan and her sons were kindly mentioned in the poets with pediaree is not complete, and there is only a descent from the second son Too to whose son Thomas, with a remainder to his brother George, the birthand adjoining premises at Stratford were bequeathed by Lady Barnard in These continued in the possession of the family for upwards of a century. A fifty years ago the Harts removed to Tewkesbury, where, in 1848, resided The Shakspeare Hart, the eighth in descent from the sister of the great dram One's fancy is apt to aid in deception in such matters, but I rememb have traced in his feature a remarkable similarity to those of the bust of Signards at Stratford."

have traced in his feature a remarkable similarity to those of the bust of Shakspeare at Stratford."

The Russian Post-office.—It may be assumed confidently that every letter before it leaves the Russian Post-office, if it be not stamped with the seal of a well-known and unsuspected house, or marked with the name of a respected and unsuspected person as the writer, will infallibly be opened and read. The process observed is this. Where the impression of the seal is boid, it is laid on a piece of soft metal, and a sharp blow administered to it from the front of the letter with a mallet; the wax is broken into fragments and dust, but the impression in remains aunk in intaglio on the metal, which thus forms a die, with an effligy that is a perfect counterpart of the writer's seal, ready for use. A letter featened with a wafer previous to sealing gives a good deal more trouble. In this case, a fine jet of gas is directed, by means of a blos-pipe, against the wax in a circle all round the wafer and the impression; and the wax being melted, and the paper being burnt through in that circular line, there is no further impediment to the letter has been read and closed again, the gas jet is again unt in requisition to fill up the perforation of the wax by fusing the neighbouring parts, and the whole seal looks as if nothing had happened to it. This system of letter espionage, says a correspondent of the "Times," is carried on still to as great an extent as under the old regime of the Emperor Nicholas; and so notorious and excessive has it become that our Government can no longer trust even our consular despatches by the Russian post, but the country must be put to he expensed of Colonet couriers to convey them.

The Newburd Mysters.—"The woman killed at Newburg some time since,"

to the expense of Cabinet couriers to convey them.

The Newburg Mystert.—"The woman killed at Newburg some time since," says the "Times" New York correspondent, "turned out to have been the wife of a negro in Massachusetts, who came to New York for the double purpose of intrigue and plunder, and who met her fate while in purguit of one or the other object. Just as we were congratulating ourselves upon having a clue to one of the many murders committed here lately, the deceased woman, whose remains had been fully identified by her husband, walked into court with a paramour, and put in a protest against being considered deas. The husband reluctantly dried his tears, and the wife walked away with her companion. This is the second time this body has been identified in this manner."

THE LATE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

THE LATE EARL OF MORNING ION.

On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of the late Earl of lornington, who died on the 2nd inst.

Edmund King, valet of the deceased, proved that his master had been ill everal days before his death, which nevertheless took place in a sudden nanner. The Earl had been in exceedingly straitened circumstances, at witness had never heard him speak of committing suicide.

Maint Richardson an intimate friend of the deceased said he saw him a

but witness had never heard him speak of committing suicide.

Major Richardson, an intimate friend of the deceased, said he saw him a few hours before death, and thought him better in heaith and spirits. With respect to the Earl being in want, witness was aware that the Earl had not wanted for the last four years. In 1854 witness obtained for the Earl £1,000, which lasted him two years. He had been living upon £8 a week; but on his cousin, the Duke of Wellington, becoming acquainted with his condition, he allowed him £10 a week, which he had up to the time of his decease. He did not therefore consider the Earl in pecuniary want, but at the same time it might be deemed so in the case of one who from a £100,000 a year had had to live upon £500 per annum. The £10 a week from the Duke of Wellington was all the Earl received, and he often writhed under that. His life was insured on behalf of the trustees of the estate for £87,000. and for £120,000 on behalf of other parties, making up a sum of £207,000. The policies were not encumered, as the premiums were regularly paid by the parties, and the Earl frequently expressed his surprise that the people would continue paying on them. Not one of the policies was in his own possession, and some were nearly forty years old. On Monday (the day before his death) he called on him (sitness) for the last time, and as he entered the room he addressed him in Freuch—"Ah, my friend, quite a stranger—how do you do?" The Earl immediately placed his hands to his body, exclaiming, "Good God, how ill I am," and supported himself by a chair. He was afterwards sick, and witness sent for Dr. Probert, who gave him some brandy, and he became so well again, that before Dr. Probert left he was a very temperate person, although it was reputed he drank a very great deal, yet witness knew for a fact his drink consisted of nothing better than coloured water, which he would sip for hours together, and hence the report about his being an inveterate drinker.

Mr. J. Proctor, surgeon, of 62, New Cavend

would spire for four together, and hence the report would spire the veterate drinker.

Mr. J. Proctor, surgeon, of 62, New Cavendish Street, proved having examined the body, and that death had occurred from the rupture of the left ventricle of the heart.

The jury returned a verdict—" That the deceased William Pole Tilney

Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, died from a natural disease.

mity and the Sublime Porte. For a long time past, the Belgian representative had made himself disliked by the Porte. During the late was was an avowed sympathiser with Russia, and is said to have supplie 20 Nord" with a great deal of sparious news to the discredit of Allies. Recently he has travelled in the Danubian Principalitie mly advocating the Union, asserting that all the great Europea wers were agreed on the subject, and hinting that the Count of Flar's was to be made sovereign of the new state. This is the reason wh has been dismissed.

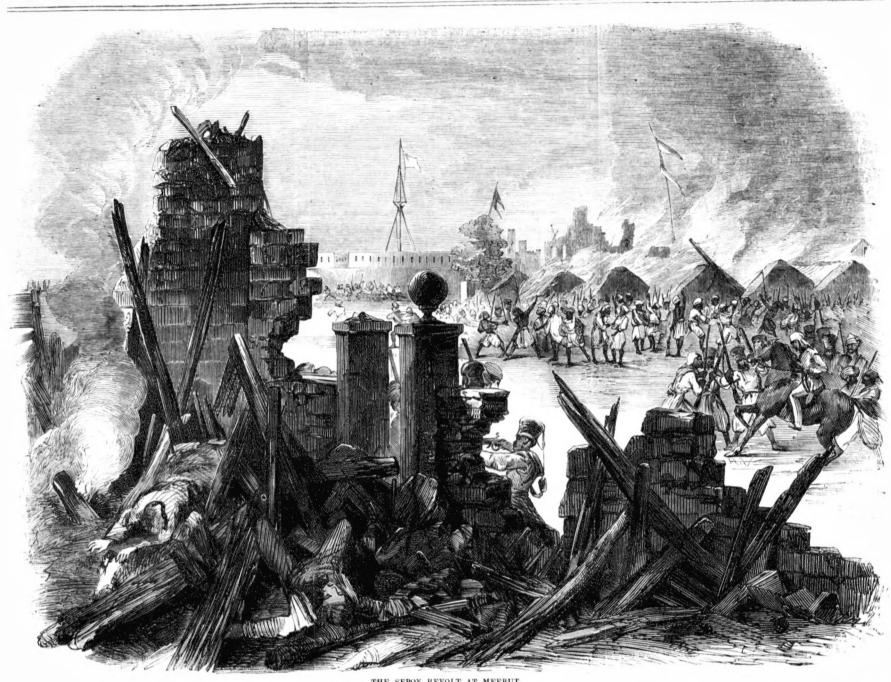
THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

We are enabled this week to present our readers with pictorial representations of some of the most striking scenes of the revolt in India. It is scarcely necessary to tell anew the story of the excesses which attended the outbreak at Meerut, and of which the murder of Colonel Finnis seemed to be the signal. Other officers fell with the colonel, or in the terrible moments that ensued, "For," says one account, "the troopers of the 3d cavalry poured out of their quarters to join the insurgent infantry, and the whole body, thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, rushed through the native lines of cantonment, slaying, burning, and destroying. Every house was fired, and every English man, woman, or child that fell in the way of the mutineers was pitilessly massacred. Happily, however, many of the officers and their families—the great majority, it is believed—had already escaped to the European lines."

It is to be regretted that the dragoous were not upon the spot, to inflict immediate chastisement on those who first broke into revolt at Meerut; Delhi would then, in all probability, have been saved from any participation in the disgrace and the mistortune. The "Sermoor battalion of Goorkhas, 1,000 strong," who were believed to be loyal, and who were sent to Meerut after the outbreak, to strengthen the hands of the Europeans, played a more unfortunate part in the rebellion than the original mutineers. No sooner had they reached Meerut than they killed their commanding officer, and marched off with their arms towards Delhi. They were immediately pursued by dragoons, overtaken, and fifty of their number killed. Unhamily the rest, escaped to Delhi.

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A much more pleasant episode in the melancholy story is the presentation of swords of honour and other gits to faithful sepoys in Lucknow. Sir Henry Lawrence took this opportunity to encourage the troops. "Soldiers!" he said, "some persons are abroad spreading reports that the Government desire to interfere with the religion of their soldiers; you all know this to be a transparent falsehood; you, and your forefathers before you, well know and knew that for more than a hundred years the religion of your country, must well know that Alumgeer in former times, and Hyder Alee in later days, forebly converted thousands and thousands of Hindoos, descerated their fanes, demolished their temples, and carried ruthless devastation amongst their household gods. Come to our times; many here present well know that Runjeet Singh never permitted his Mahomedans subjects to call the pious to prayer, never allowed the Aghan to sound from the lofty minarets which adorn Lahore, and remain to this day a monument of their magnificent founders. The year before last a Hindoo could not have dared to louid a temple in Lucknow. All this is changed. Now who is there who would dare to interfere with our Mahomedan or Hindoo subjects? You see all this, you know it well; you need not my testimony to this notorious fact. A Government such as ours," proceeded Sir Henry, "does not require to deal in deceit; what it does, it enacts openly before God and man—and is at all times prepared to encounter, and capable of destroying, foreign invision or domestic factions. Our government will always persevere in its well know as ours," proceeded Sir Henry, "does no



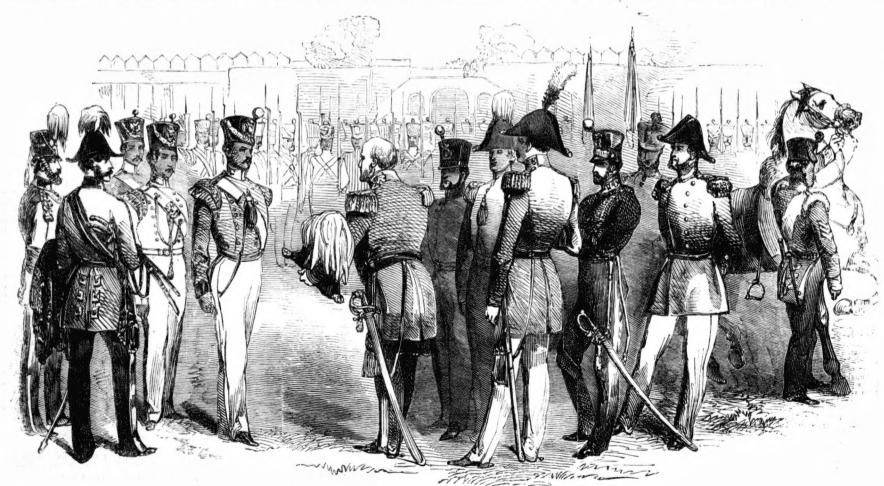
THE SEPOY REVOLT AT MEERUT.

broidered cloth. To the Havildar Major—the same as above. To each of the sepoys, Ramnat Dobee, 48th regiment, and Sheikh Hosein, 13th, now pieces of cloth. And 000 rupees to each in cash.

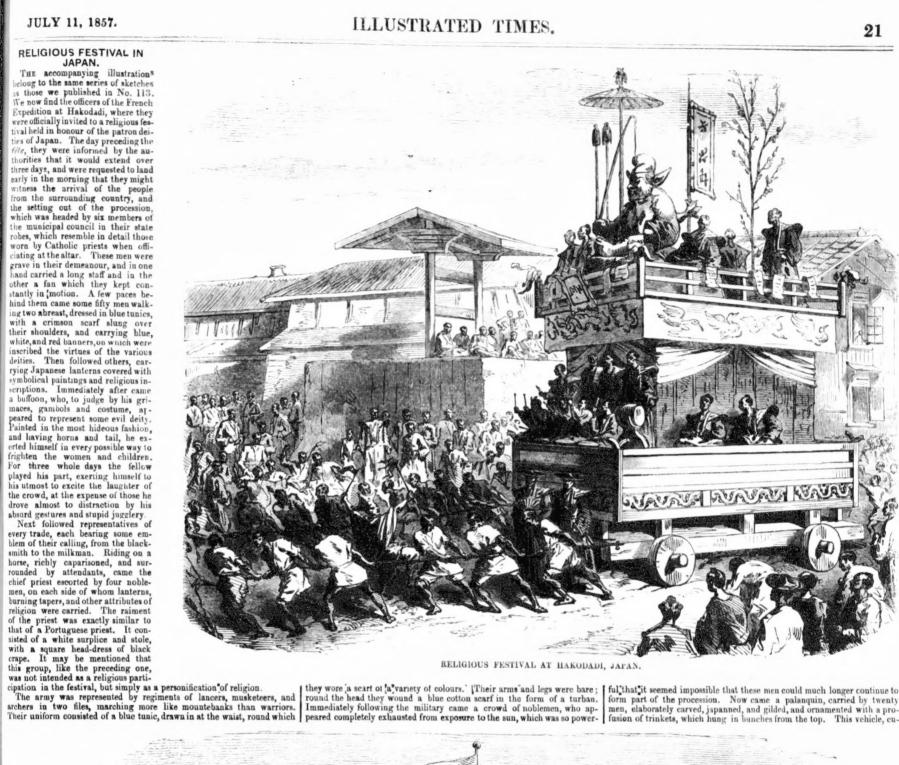
Letters from Lahore, dated 14th, 15th, and 16th May have been printeed since the first accounts were received. They represent the British at that station as being in a state of great excitement and anxiety. The roops were paraded on the 13th; the Sepoys were ordered to pile their

were safe. The same letters mention, that "there were evident signs of mutiny at Umballa," though "all was quiet" at a later date. An extremely confused account represents Umritair as being in the hands of somebody, but whether of the 300 that escaped from Lahore, or of the insurgents they were to join, appears not.

Lieutenant Austin, of the 60th Queen's Rifles, writing from Meerut to his sister, states that Lieutenant Willoughby, who blew up the magazine at Delhi, had got to Kurnaul much burnt, but alive.

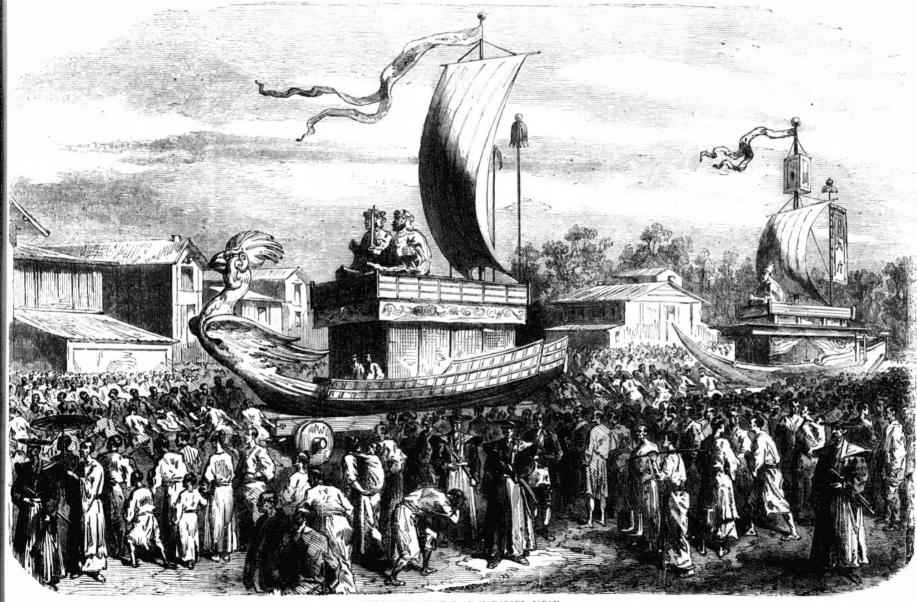


PRESENTATION OF SABRES TO SEPOY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT LUCKNOW, BY SIR H. LAWRENCE,



RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT HAKODADI, JAPAN.

they wore a scart of a variety of colours. Their arms and legs were bare; round the head they would a blue cotton scarf in the form of a turban. Immediately following the military came a crowd of noblemen, who appeared completely exhausted from exposure to the sun, which was so power-



= RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT HAKODADI, JAPAN.

ricus for its richness and exquisite workmanship, particularly attracted the attention of the crowd, it being supposed by many that it contained the Emperor, who came to grace the testival with his presence. In times gone by, when the Japanese were more credulous, the empty palanquin was believed to contain, on this occa ion, his Imperial Msjesty, who acted wisely and well in not trusting himself to the tender care of the bearers, for, says M. de Montravel, they were so intoxicated that they could scarcely keep their equilibrium. The most imposing features in the whole procession were to enormous cars, each drawn by some twenty men. On the first, which followed the imperial palanquin, was the colossal statue of the god Hooskoudan, hideous in form and features, and holding in his right hand a fishing rod, and carrying under his left arm an immense fish, symbolical of the simplest food obtainable by man, and of the foundation of the riches of Hakodadi. In front of the curiously-painted and gilded car were seated musicians, who played a kind of guitar, the flute, and drum, while minstrels sang in praise of Hooskoudan.

The second car, in the form of a junk, carried the god and goddess of the ocean, and was in appearance more remarkable than the first. The figure-head was beautifully carved and most elaborately painted and gilded. The third car carried the statue of Jebis, another of the ocean deities. These cars were the whole day reaching the palace of the governor, before which they stopped, when the crowd collected round them, shouting with delight. They then quietly dispersed to their homes, to seek rest, and to prepare for the fatigues of the morrow. The same ceremony was gone through, excepting perhaps that the procession stopped more frequently, and that those composing it indulged more in copious libations of saft.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NO. 48.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 48.

THE BALLOT DEBATE.

Mr. Berkeller and the Ballot are inseparably joined together; no one thinks now of the Ballot without thinking also of Mr. Berkeley, and no one thinks of Mr. Berkeley without thinking likewise and at the same time of the Ballot. In the House o: Commons there are now only two Berkeleys, but in the last parliament there were four, and for the sake of distinction the Member for Bristol was called "Ballot Berkeley." Mr. Berkeley is not exactly a man of one idea, for whenever any measure turns up that infringes in his opinion upon the liberties of the subject he is as ready to rush into an opposition to that as he is to advocate the Ballot; but still there can be no doubt that the Ballot is now the absorbing object of his attention and exertions, and his annual motion thereon the one great event of his year; indeed it is said that no sooner has he delivered one speech than he begins to collect the materials for the next. It was on Tuesday the 30th of June that Mr. Berkeley fired off his annual harangue. There was a morning sitting an that day, and consequently the House suspended its business at 4 o'clock, and began again at 6, and, true to time, about that hour the President of the Ballot Association entered the House. He selected, as would be a because the selected, as would be an association entered the House. He selected, as would place his paper, for be it known that the Hon. Member, though a good, is not an exemptore speaker; on the contrary, almost every word he says is written down in a large hand, so as to be easily seen. There is an order of the House forbidding Members to read their speeches, but the Hon. Member manages to evade this by the admirable manner in which he reads so a not to appear to be reading, or perhaps after all he does not really read, but having written out his speech and learned it all by heart, has the manuscript before him for fear of a laussu in his memory. The speech of Mr. Berkeley his year was the very alter et idem that the solemn Chancellor must have been both surprised and displeased when he heard it. We should not be astonished to learn that when he reflected upon it, he said to himself, in the words of the greek orator, "What foolish things have I said that the people are so pleased?" When the Chancellor sat down, there arose Mr. Samuel Macurdy Greer, an Irish barrister, of the Liberal variety. Mr. Greer has often attempted to address the House, but although he talks passionately and fluently, the House will not lend him its ear, and, on this occasion, there was such a row that a stranger in the gallery could hardly have known that any one was "speaking," unless he could see Mr. Greer's tall form and long arms thrashing the air. After a few minutes Mr. Greer wisely succumbed and sat down, and then there arose such a storm of "Divide—vide," that it seemed to be certain that no one ele would have the temerity to get up, and that the division would at once come off; but that was not to be yet, for on the fourth bench behind the Ministry sat Lord John Russell, and when the tempest was at its height, his Lordship arose and quelled it in a moment. Our readers who reamember the "School in an uproar" in their young days, before the master entered, and calls to mind the deathlike stillness which suddenly ensued upon the announcement of his awali approach, will be able to bring this curious scene before their minds. There were four hundred members present, most of them shouting or talking, but the moment it became known that Lord John Wassup, a silence as of the grave suddenly fell upon the Honse; every eye was turred towards his position, and the first words he uttered, though spoken in a low tone, were heard distinctly in every part of the room. Lord John Russell, of course, is always listened to; but on this occasion the effect of his rising was magical. This was the first time in this Parliament that he had spoken to a full House on an important subject, and, of course, the new members were all anxious to hear him; and more

no credit to our House. For instance: one night last week, when in supply, we heard an Hon. Member talking about "cooking a goose," a phrase which, we venture to say, was never heard in Parliament before. Well might the chairman of committees (Mr. Fitzroy) look dismayed. If the late Speaker had been in the chair, our opinion is, that he would at once have called the Hon. Member to order, and so aghast did the Chancellor of the Exchequer look when he turned round to see who was speaking, that we thought he meant to interrupt the proceedings. We have heard the cry of "cook his goose" in a street row when we have been passing through such places as "Field Lane," or Rateliffe Highway; but we little thought of hearing such a phrase in the "first assembly of gentlemen in Europe." Again another feature of that evenings debate was not much less remarkable; it turned up in the discussion on the sum to be voted to the National Gallery. The objections offered by Mr. Coningham and Lord Elcho were nothing uncommon. They thought the money was not well laid out, but surely it was something new to hear the objection uttered and loudly cheered, that national galleries are of no use, that the talk about improvement of the taste of the people is all nonsense, "gammon," we believe, was the word, and the confession which came from the utterer of these sentiments, "I suppose I shall be called a Goth—well, I au one."

Amperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRICE IN AUSTRALIA.

Earl Talbot brought forward the case of Mr. Price, Inspector of Convicts in Australia, who was murdered by the convicts, and he pointed out that there was great insubordination in the hulks, in consequence of the convicts having obtained some knowledge of the fact that public sympathy had been expressed for the murderer of a Mr. Meiville on a previous occasion.

Earl Granville promised the attention of the Government to the subject.

LAW OF REAL PROFERTY.

Lord Brougham called attention to the state of the law of real property in this country, especially as regarded the transfer of land, and urged that measures should be adopted for simplifying the conveyance of real property, for the registration of titles, and for the application of the principle of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland to unencumbered estates in England.

Obscence fullications by Bill.

Lord Camperll having expressed his surprise at the opposition this bill had met with, said he had modified it to meet the objections made to it, and all it now did was to enable a magistrate, on afflicavit, to issue a warrant to search houses where obscene publications are saffered to be sold.

The bill passed through committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the flouse adjourned at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES.

In answer to Mr. T. Barieg, Mr. Labouchers stated that every means would be adopted to encourage the immigration of free labourers into the West India Colonies; though precautions were necessary to prevent free immigra ion being converted into a surreptitions renewal of the slave trade. With regard to Chinese labourers, Lord Eigin had been instructed to obtain information, and to make every arrangement to facilitate the transit of immigrants from China to the West Indies.

Indies.

ISSUING OF WRITS.

Lord Palmession rose to move—"fint, in all cases when the seat of any Member has been declared void by an election committee on the grounds of bribery or treating, no motion for the issuing of s new writ shall be made without seven days previous notice being given in the votes."

Mr. Disraeli suggested that this should not be done except in cases where a

Mr. Disraell suggested that this should not be about each.

committee made a social report.

A discussion followed, which resulted in the postponement of the consideration of the subject.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, which mainly occupied the rest of the sitting.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The Earl of Cerdian asked whether it were that the reinforcements for India were about to be despatched in sailing vessels.

Lord Pannuar replied that, after mature deliberation, the Government had come to the determination to employ sailing vessels rather than steamers.

NEGRO MIGHATION.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to Lord Brougham, stated that the French Government meant to take all possible securines against abuses in the plan of negro emigration which had been proposed; at the same time he, Lord Clarendon, agreed with Lord Brougham that any such plan must have a tendency to revive the slave trade.

Certain returns connected with the Indian Civil Service, and the acquisition of territory by the East India Company were agreed to, on the motion of Lord Clauricarde.

Some other business was then despatched after which the content of the conte

Clanricarde.

Some other business was then despatched, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Sir G. GREY renewsd, in an amended form, the motion made on Friday by Lord Palmerston, "That in all cases when the seat of any Member has been declared void by an election committee on the ground of bribery or treating, no motion for the usuing of a new wit shall be made without two days' previous notice being given in the voice."

Mr. DINRABLI did not object to the resolution in this form.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved by way of amendment that the term of "seven days," originally proposed, be substituted for "two days."

Upon a division the original resolution was carried by 190 to 13S.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a committee upon the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill.

On the 2nd (interpretation) clause, in which the "Court of Probate" is first mentioned,

The House then resolved itself into a committee upon the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill.

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Mr. Collier proposed the first of a series of amendments, the object of which, he said, was, that as the superior courts of common law were by the bill to be intrusted with nine-tenths of the contentious jurisdiction, they should have the other tenth, and that the non-contentious business should be transacted by a registrar and officers, under the court of the courts of common law.

The ATMONEY GENERAL opposed the amendment, observing that the business of a Court of Probate required great experience, great care, and very considerable knowledge of the mode of transacting it, and that if transferred to the fifteen judges there might be contradictory decisions, even if their occupations admitted, which he did not believe, of their undertaking this additional business. The amendments were likewise opposed by other members, and Mr. Collier ultimately withdrew them.

On the 5th clause, which contained a proviso that the present Judge of the Prerogative Court shall be the first Judge of the Court of Probate, Sir F. Kelly moved the omission of this proviso.

The ATRONNEY-GENERAL acknowledged that it imposed upon the learned Judge of the Prerogative Court an office which he might not desire to accept. The proviso was expun_ed.

In the 34th clause, giving an appeal to the House of Lords, the words "requiring an intermediate appeal to her Majesty in Council "were omitted.

Mr. MALINS moved that the ultimate Appellate Court be the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—not the House of Lords.

This motion was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL and other Members, and upon a division it was negatived by 271 to 27.

On the 40th clause, enacting that probates and administration to have effect in all parts of England may be granted in common form by district registrars, when the estate of the decased is under £1,500 personal,

Mr. WESTHEAD

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
THE COUNTY COUNTS

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the efficient manner in which the judges and other officers of the County Courts discharged their laborious duties, and moved for certain returns connected with the sittings

courts, ord Chancellor concurred in the remarks made by Lord Brougham.

e returns were agreed to. Some other business was despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House of commons that the British Government had sought, by every means in their power, to oppose the scheme of M. Lesseps for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The project was, in their opinion, a bubble, and the work altogether impracticable at any cost which promises a legitimate return from the undertaking. This was not, however, the ground upon which the Government had opposed the scheme, but because it was founded upon hostility to the interests of this country, and was in opposition to the standing policy of England in regard to the connection of Egyst with Tarkey, and would render more easy the separation of Egyst and Tarkey.

It evicenovship of Ireland, he said, was now not only an integral part of this great country, but she was happy in her government and in her external and internal circumstances, except in this one particular. Ireland ought to be abolished." Ireland, he said, was now not only an integral part of this great country—hap art of the United Kingdom; he wished to make her like a country of England, and the measure he proposed would take away the last badge of her subjection. What advantage, he asked, did Ireland derive from her separate government? It was a mere focus of intrigue. He insisted upon the intuitity of a separate government located at Dublin, considering the virtual approximation of the to capitals, and said that no time could be more proprious than the present for the abolition of the office of viceroy.

Mr. M'C'ellagin objected to the motion, because he did not think this was the proper mode of dealing with the subject, or that this was a time for bringing it forward. It was a question that ought to from part of a Government measure.

Mr. Roednek, he observed, proposed to pull down, without building anything up, having offered no plan for the future government

Mr. Bagwell thought the real wishes of the people should be this question.

Mr. Maguire pronounced the office of Lord-Lieutenanta worthless sham. If applied to, he seknowledged himself to be a mockery, being obliged to consult his superiors, the Cabinet in England. The influence of the Viceregal Court was injurious to all classes, and was especially demoralising to the people of Dublin. He should not, however, vote for the resolution, which did not offer any HORSMAN remarked that Ireland was but just beginning to find her feet

equivalent.

Mr. Horsman remarked that Iroland was but just beginning to find her feet in moral as well as material improvement, and required to be watched as a convalencent; the question was whether the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant would conduce to her well-being. He had convessed with all ranks and classes in Ireland, and had found their opinion favourable to the abolition of the office. At the same time, they would not have voted for this motion for the same reason that influenced him. It was one thing to condemn and another to reconstruct. He thought the question should be left to the consideration of the Government. After a few words from Mr. Blake and Mr. P. O. Brien,

Lord Palmesston observed that Mr. Roebuck had thrown out an abstract proposition whose practical consequences he left to others the task of accommodating with the general system of Government. This course was, to say the least, inconvenient. The subject was surrounded with difficulties. There were many reasons for condemning the double administration of Irish affairs, but nevertheless the presence of a viceroy in Dublin was accompanied by many local advantages, which should not be surrendered hastily. It was precipitate to condemn an institution of such importance at a period when the legislative session was so far advanced, and there was no possibility of fairly discussing the extensive arrangements which that step would render necessary. Lord Palmerston recommended the House to vote for the previous question, which implied that it was not convenient at the present time to discuss the motion. Mr. Disrakali said the motion was unquestionably of no ordurary character; it proposed to make a great alteration in the administration of Ireland, and the House hould have the reasons before it which rendered such an alteration expedient and necessary. No reasons of that kind had, however, been laid before the House.

Mr. Conolly having spoken against the resolution, and Mr. Roebuck in re-

expedient and necessary. No reasons of that kind had, however, been laid before the House.

Mr. Conolly having spoken against the resolution, and Mr. Roebuck in reply, the House divided, when the previous question was carried by 266 to 115; so the resolution was not put.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Sir C. Napier moved for returns of the names and rates of all steamers reserved and in commission, the number of their crews, &c. These returns, he said, were necessary, in order to see the actual state of the steam navy, and he entered into many details to show that our nary was not sufficient for the requirements of the country in the event of a war.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bentinck.

Sir C. Wood said the Government would not be justified in giving the return, which would be contrary to practice.

A short discussion ensued, in the course of which some strong expressions were used by Sir C. Napier towards Admiral Duncombe, to which the Speaker's attention was called, and Sir Charles was called upon to withdraw them, and he did so.

did so.

Mr. Hankey moved that the House do adjourn, and a division being taken upon this question, it was carried.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THAMES CONSENVANCY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Sir W. Coddington opposed it. The object of this bill, he said, was to establish a Board of Conservancy, who should have power to creet wharfs, piers, and embankments, and to tax the shipping, using the river for that purpose; two-thrids of the tax was to go to the board for improving the may agation of the river, and the remaining third to the Government, but it was not specified what they were to do with it. money. Tidal rivers like the Thames were likely to be obstructed by the erection of wharfs, piers, and embankments, by persons not responsible for its free navigation. The bill was too important to be considered as a private bill, and he moved the second reading that day six months.

Mr. Henley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the bill, which was opposed by Sr J. Graham and Mr. Egerton. Ultimately the bill passed by a majority of 172 against 78.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up an estimate of half a million for the payment of a moiety of the extraordinary exnense for the Persian war, and also an estimate for half a million on credit for China, both of which he moved should be referred to a committee of supply. The amounts would be processed in the course of the month.

Mr. Roebuck said that the first time the House had received any intimation of the war with Persia being at a conclusion was when they were called upon to pay the bill. (Hear.) He thought the House would abdirete its functions, and would be unworthy of the name of the English House of Commons, if they did not reprobate such conduct at the proper time. If the House submitted to it, it would show that the Noble Lord had a better appreciation of them than he (Mr. Roebuck) had.

The Industrial Schools Bill then passed through committee, and the House adjourned.

(The following appeared in a portion only of our Last Week's Impression.)

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ADULTERERS' MARRIAGE BILL.

The second reading of the Adulterers' Marriage Bill was moved by Lord ledesdale.

The second reading of the fixed that the bill should be read a second time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six mouths. Its principle, he remarked, which involved a prohibition of the re-marriage of the guilty parties in cases of adultery, had already been

atrimonial Causes Bill.

After some discussion, in which Lord Campbell and the Archbishop of Canterary participated, their Lordships divided, when the bill was rejected by 62 to 23.

The Sound Dues Bill was read a second time. Other bills were forwarded a
age, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Warren called attention to a general order, issued on the 19th of June by the Commander-in-Chief, directing that every soldier after being dismissed rom drill should attend school, as a duty, until reported upon as sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Sir J. Ramsden admitted that such an order had been promulgated, but upon econsideration was modified into a simple recommendation to the commanding efficiers, inviting them to exercise every influence in their power to promote ducation among the soldiers.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

Mr. L. King, after commenting upon the large sums of public money which had been expended upon the Criminal and Statute Law Commission, without, as the argued, obtaining any nedequate result in the consolidation of either branch of the code, moved an address to the Crown, praying her Myjesty to dispense with he further services of the Statute Law Commission.

Sir F Kelly defended the commissions. The work allotted to them had lefted the efforts of jurists for many centuries, and necessarily required a long preparation. The preliminary obstaces had, however, now been overcome, and he basis was already laid for some extensive consolidations of the code. The had cased on to believe that the who'e statute law would be consolidated within a seriod of two years, and much progress effected towards attaining the same result with regard to the criminal branches of jurisprudence.

Mr Whiteside remarked that the proposed consolidation left the Irish law intouched. He dwelt upon the importance of assimilating the code in all sections of the United Kingdom.

Sir F, Kelly stated that this assimilation was an object which the Statute

he United Kingdom. Kelly stated that this assimilation was an object which the Statute

nmissioners had kept steadily in view.

APIER regretted that the appointment of a Minister of Justice had been

ATTORNET-GENERAL announced that a bill to accomplish that object was and would, if possible, be introduced in the present session.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVAMENTS.

animated discussion ensued upon the auticet of the proposed public

An animated discussion ensued upon the subject of the proposed public offices, the di-graceful etate of the Themes, and the unsightly appearance of the buildings on the Surrey bank. Sir B. Hall expisited that during the recess the approved plans for a new War and Foreign office would be carefully revised and elaborated as to their details, and the completed designs laid before the House early next session. As to the Thames the main diamage scheme approved by the Metropofitan Board of Works had been submitted to three engineers of great experience, whose report thereon would be immediately laid before Parliament.

SUPPLY.

The House baving gone into a Committee of Supply, the Museum vote (£46,000), and the National Gallery vote (£23,165), were agreed to after some discussion. Several other votes were also agreed to.

LISTARTURE OF THE PENCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon, for Konigswinter on the Rhine, where an hotel has been engaged for his Royal Highness's occupation during the next six weeks. The Prince is accompanied by the Hon. Frederick Stanley, younger son of the Earl and Countess of Derby. In the suite of his Royal Highness are—Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieut.. Colonel H. Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. Mr. Traver, and Dr. Armstrong, R.N.

ANANCE OF GOVERNMENT WAGES—An influential meeting of the inhablants of Woolwich, having been a short time ago convened for the purpose f adopting a resolution for the relief of the labourers of her Majesty's ockyard, &c., it was resolved that a petition should be placed in the hands f Mr. John Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, to be presented to the lovernment. On Saturday the result of the petition was made known at Woolwich. The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the pay of ll men employed in the dockyards and victualling establishments of the avy in the receipt of 12s. per week shall be increased at the rate of 2d. per ay henceforth.

nceforth.

Reformation of Criminals.—The annual meeting of the Londo
natory Society was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday; Lor THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—The annual meeting of the London leformatory Society was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday; Lord haftesbury in the chair. Since the Reformatory was opened, in Feb. 1856, 80 persons had been admitted. The following astonishing statement was laced before the meeting. Those committed were—once, 51; twice, 35; brice, 14; four times, 24; five times, 12; seven times, 12; seven times, 3; thirteen times, 1; fourteen times, 3; televen times, 3; twelve times, 1; thirteen times, 1; fourteen times, 2; fifteen times, 1; seventeen times, 1; wenty times, 1; above twenty times, 2. The Society, which has done such service, is unfortunately in want of funds; and a special appeal ras made to the "voluntary liberality of a Christian public" on its behalf.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—THE ROBSON FRAUDS.—The report ohe directors to the shareholders states that the total revenue of the company uring the last year was £115,637 56. 8d., and the expenses £87,671 19s. 1d., howing a profit of £27,755 7s. 7d. on the year's operations. The total number of visitors to the Palace during the twelve months has been 1,412,922, against 352,113 in the previous twelve months; and the amount received for admission,

showing a profit of £27,755 7s. 7d. on the year's operations. The total number of visitors to the Palace during the twelve months has been 1,412,923, against 1,552,113 in the previous twelve months; and the amount received for admission, exclusive of season tickets, is £70,544 18s., against £61,111 12s. 2d. All liabilities under the head of capital account are now discharged, with the exception of the balance due for purchase of land, and liability in respect of Duiwich Wood. The total amount of cash abstracted by Robson, together with the expenses incurred in his apprehension and conviction, and in the subsequent investigation by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., amounts to about £4,000, against which a sum of at least £1,000 will be recoverable from his estate. The balance of £3,000 the dir ctors propose should be written off at once to the debit of revenue; thus leaving the capital account to bear only the amount of shares actually created by Robson. The total amount of shares fraudulently issued by Robson appears to have been 3,446 ordinary shares at £5, representing £17,230, and 2,161 preference shares, representing £10,793. A resolution authorising the 30th of June, 1867, will be submitted to the meeting, but the directors regret extremely that the smallness of the balance to the credit of revenue for the past year precludes their declaring any dividend on the ordinary shares of the company.

A BISHOF IN DIFFICULTIES.—At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, last week, a letter was read from the Right Rev. Dr. M'Pougall, Bishop of Labuan, containing details of the recent insurrection of the Chinese in Borneo. He said:—"Our buildings are not burst, but they are utterly plundered and damaged; £1,000 would not cover my private loss, besides all my beautiful church furniture, plate, wes ments, harmonium—all gone or smashed. I shall want a schooner more than ever now—boats will, I fear, for a long time be utterly unsafe. I live in a flannel shirt, which is the chief part of my wardrobe, and for want of a razor I am fast turning into the likeness of an Eastern bishop with a long beard." Bishop M'Dougail, before taking holy orders, was a medical man, and a practising surgeon in King's College Hospital.

An UGLY SUPERSTITION.—A lady died six years ago in Pennsylvania from

ras a medical man, and a practising surgeon in King's College Hospital.

AN UGLX SUPPRESTITION.—A lady died six years ago in Pennsylvania from onsumption; several of her relatives have since died of the same disease; it was aid that this arose from the lady having sucked her winding-sheet into her nouth, and more of her relatives would perish if the sheet were not removed, the SUNDER, the corpse was exhumed to perform the operation; but six years of secay had done their work, and the crodulous people found little left in the coffin. FEARUL SCENE ON BOAND A FRENCH SHIP.—The French ship Fernandez, rom Macco for Cuba, with Coolies, was spoken off Pulo Laputa, on the 16th of April, with signals of distress flying, by the Dutch schooner Boreas, arrived at Macco from Singapore. The Coolies were in a refractory state, and twice risen on the crew, and had set fire to the ship, but having been liven below they had to put out the fire themselves. Thirteen of the Coolies had been killed.

Talled Men.—According to an American journel—and American journel—and American income.

Tailed Men.—According to an American journal—and American journals record very remarkable discoveries—witnesses to the truth of Lord Monsoddo's theory are to be found in the interior of Africa. Speaking on the authority of a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Bowen (but whose real name we suspect to be Harris), the "Washington Union" says: "Somewhere on the other side of Yakouba is a tribe of people called Alakere, none of whom are more than three leet in height. The chiefs are a little tailer than the common people. The Alakere are very ingenious people, especially in working from and they are so industrious that their towns are surrounded by iron walls. Beyond these are a ribe called Alabiru, who have short inflexible tails. As the stiffness of their lails prevents the Alabiru from sitting flat on the ground, every man carries a sharp-pointed stick, with which he drills a hole in the earth to receive his tail shile sitting. All the fine swords in Sudan are made of this iron. The next ribe in order are the Alabiwoe, who have a small goat-like horn projecting from the middle of their forehead. For all that they are a nice kind of black people, and quite intelligent. A woman of this tribe is now in slavery at Offs, near Llorrin. She always wears a handkerchief around her head, because she is shamed of her horn. There are other people in this 'Doko' region who have four eyes, and others who live entirely in subterranean galleries. These wonders were attested by natives and Arabs."

The Piece of News that recurs most frequently in the Russian press is the listorers.

THE PIECE OF NEWS that recurs most frequently in the Russian press is the discovery of extensive fields of coal and strata of iron. The last announcements of this kind are from the Crimea and the land of the Cossacks of the Don.

LAW AND CRIME.

Mr. Elexins is a solicitor, and Mr. Murphy is a house-agent. Consequently it is scarcely to be wondered at, that when the two met in business as representatives of adverse interests, they differed upon a point of conveyancing practice. In the details of that difference our readers might perhaps not feel much interested; but nevertheless twelve representatives of the intelligent general public, the class which includes our readers, were last week called upon to hear the speeches and evidence in the case of Elkins v. Murphy. These twelve were compelled to neglect their own affairs for this important purpose, and were locked up for hours in a box where they were denied any other amusement than that of listening to this highly interesting cause. At last it concluded, at half-past one p.m., just at the exact period when those whose position compels them to be jurymen are ordinarily in the habit—not of "dining," but of "getting their dinner." Well, the case appears clear enough. The jurymen have heard the addresses of the best counsel each side could afford or obtain; they have marked the evidence, and the manner of the witnesses, with the interest with which men, otherwise unamused, will regard anything at all progressive, from a balloon to a running ditch. Ten out of the twelve jurymen had formed a decided opinion, but when the Chief Justice at five o'clock sent to require their verdict, he was told that the jury could not agree. The foreman, one of the ten, had imprudently left his home, in the service of the law, without his breakfast, consequently was at a disadvautage when opposed to the two dissentients, who probably had learnt what a jury was before. Lord Campbell replied to the remonstrances of the jury by intimating that his task was only to administer the law, not to justify it. The foreman, after listening to Lord Campbell's statement of the law, opposed to it absolute physical incapability. He was hungry and weary. And whatever may be the statute law of England, it is impossible to educe

for the night, agreed to a verdict—that of the two obstinate men by whom their release had been delayed!

The "Times" records a wonderful fresh "discovery" by the Dublin police. A razor marked "Jømes Spollen" has been found in the canal now in process of search, and adjoining the seen of Mr. Little's murder. As a razor and hammer have been already found, months ago, most people, except the Dublin police, will of course see that the razor with the autograph is the result of a piece of jocularity highly appropriate to the occasion. Nevertheless, the "Times," with a solemnity absolutely impressive, intimated that "although an impression prevailed, that, at present at least, the authorities regarded its discovery as a matter of secondary importance;" still, "how far the additional proof may be rendered available towards perfecting the evidence against the accused, none can tell!"

The trial of Bacon for the murder of his mother is announced to take place at Lincoln on the 18th inst. Application may then be made for a trial at the Central Criminal Court, and this will probably be the course adopted.

adopted. Au action has been brought against the Mayor of Sligo for unfair practices An action has been brought against the Mayor of Sligo for unfair practices at the recent election for that district. Among the charges included in the counts of the declaration were those of criminal neglect of duty, of having exhibited violent partizanship during the polling, of having refused to receive votes for Mr. Wynne (the opposition candidate), and of having recorded for Mr. Patrick Somers (now the sitting member) votes actually given on behalf of Wynne. The verdict was given for the plaintiff against the Mayor, with £100 damages. As the numbers at the conclusion of the polling were for Somers 150, and for his opponent 146; and as a petition against the election is now pending, the hundred and fifty fortunate Irishmen who are represented in Farliament by the "silent voice" of Lord Palmerston's "bosom friend," stand apparently in peril of losing the valuable aid of their hero. Who will now talk of the oppressed Irish, of whom one hundred and fifty (subject to reduction) are considered a sufficient number to command in the Commons House the necessity of representation by a gentleman of Mr. Somers's acknowledged eloquence and extraordinary abilities of statesmanship?

Gentlemen and others who wish to steal watches are recommended to do as in the Thames police district, for many reasons. In the first place, the locality is haunted by sailors, and the work is easy; secondly, sailors have

man of Mr. Somers's acknowledged eloquence and extraordinary abilities of statesmanship?

Gentlemen and others who wish to steal watches are recommended to do as in the Thames police district, for many reasons. In the first place, the locality is haunted by sailors, and the work is easy; secondly, sailors have not generally a great objection to the loss of a watch, although this usually onnoys other members of the general public. Moreover, by confining their depredations to this particular spot, they will be not only obliging people who never go there, but will only run the risk, when caught, of being examined before Mr. Selfe. Two well-known thieves, only last week, came up to a sailor in the open street and one robbed him of his watch, with which the other made off. Two men were taken into custody on this account, but one, supposed to have been the receiver was quickly discharged. The other, who had been known as a thief for many years, was committed to jail for three months—not as a thief for having committed the robbery, which was clearly proved—but as a rogue and vagabond, for having been in a public place with intent to commit some robbery or another—the intention of course being evidenced by his having actually committed this one. Had he been committed for trial, he would have been removed from society for some years. We will grant that as the prosecutor was a sailor, it might have been better to dispose of this case summarily. But on the same day another thief snatched another watch from a baker, in the same day another thief snatched another watch from a baker, in the same day another thief snatched another watch from a baker, in the same day another thief snatched another watch from a baker, in the same district. The case was heard before the same magistrate, and the prisoner received the same sentence. So that the advantage of stealing watches in this district (if watches are to be stolen from a baker, in the same district. The case was heard before the same sentence.

The man Mansell, private in the

Fanatical Outrages at Tunis.—A Jew at Tunis having been insulted by the Moors, and having repiled with blasphemies against the religion of Mahomet, was thrown into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse abandoned to the insults of the mob. The constitution and insults of the state of the mob. The constitution is a strived at Marselles, the bearer of a protest against the conduct of the Bey.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

At Piccolominia benefit on Monday all the strength of Mr. Lumley's company, and all the varied powers of the besigifation benself, were exhibited to a home which appeared to be lined all over with human henges. Stalls and pit (including the standing room in the latter portion of the theaty were crammed, and not only was every box occupied, but the mysterious compartments on the upper lier were tenselves crowded, and even the little pireon-holes in the inaccessible regions of this wast establishment ("to which," almost in the words of Byron, "the Lycum is a cell"), had each their tenant. Mademoiselle Piccolomini appeared in the second act of the "Figilia del Reggimento," in the last act of the "Travista," and in the scene from Donizetti's grand opera. "I Martiri," the thirdto of which is founded on Cornellid's. "Polyente." Between the "Figilia del Reggimento" and the "Travista," the last act of the "Travista," and there were two divertissements, one after the "Travista," it to other after the scene from "I Martiri," The programme had been admirably arranged so as to enable Mademoiselle Piccolomini to appear on the ame evening in three parts, each of a distinct character, and atthough the ame evening in three parts, each of a distinct character, and atthough the ame evening in three parts, each of a distinct character, and atthough the ame evening in three parts, each of a distinct character, and atthough the ame evening in three parts, each of a distinct character, and atthough the ame evening the properties of the chuel parts in grand (as distinguished from seatimental) opera; and if Mr. Lumley would adopt the surgestion of a contemporary, and produce one of Meyerbeer's great wors, we have no doubt that this very versatile artist would achieve quite a new kind of success in one of the heroica parts.

Madame Rosati made her first appearance this sector in the halled of "Marce Spada," or rather in two laddeaux taken from it. Ballet, divertissement, or whatever it may be called the "Marce Spad

did not strike us, and we need scarcely and state bullesque, has success.

At the Bouffes Parisiens "Croquefer," a musical medival burlesque, has had a great success, and one which the laughable extravagance of the incidents fully justifies, though the great merit of the piece consists in M. Offenbach's music. There is, above all, a scena between two lovers, which is overpoweringly droll. The music deserves to be spoken of at greater length than we can give to our remarks at present, but it would be a great dereliction of duty not to recommend our readers to go and see the piece without delay.

dereliction of duty not to recommend our results of duty not to recommend our results of the Guides (at the Surrey Gardens) is certainly about the band of the Guides (at the Surrey Gardens) is certainly about the Markey band that has ever been heard. We cannot agree with M.

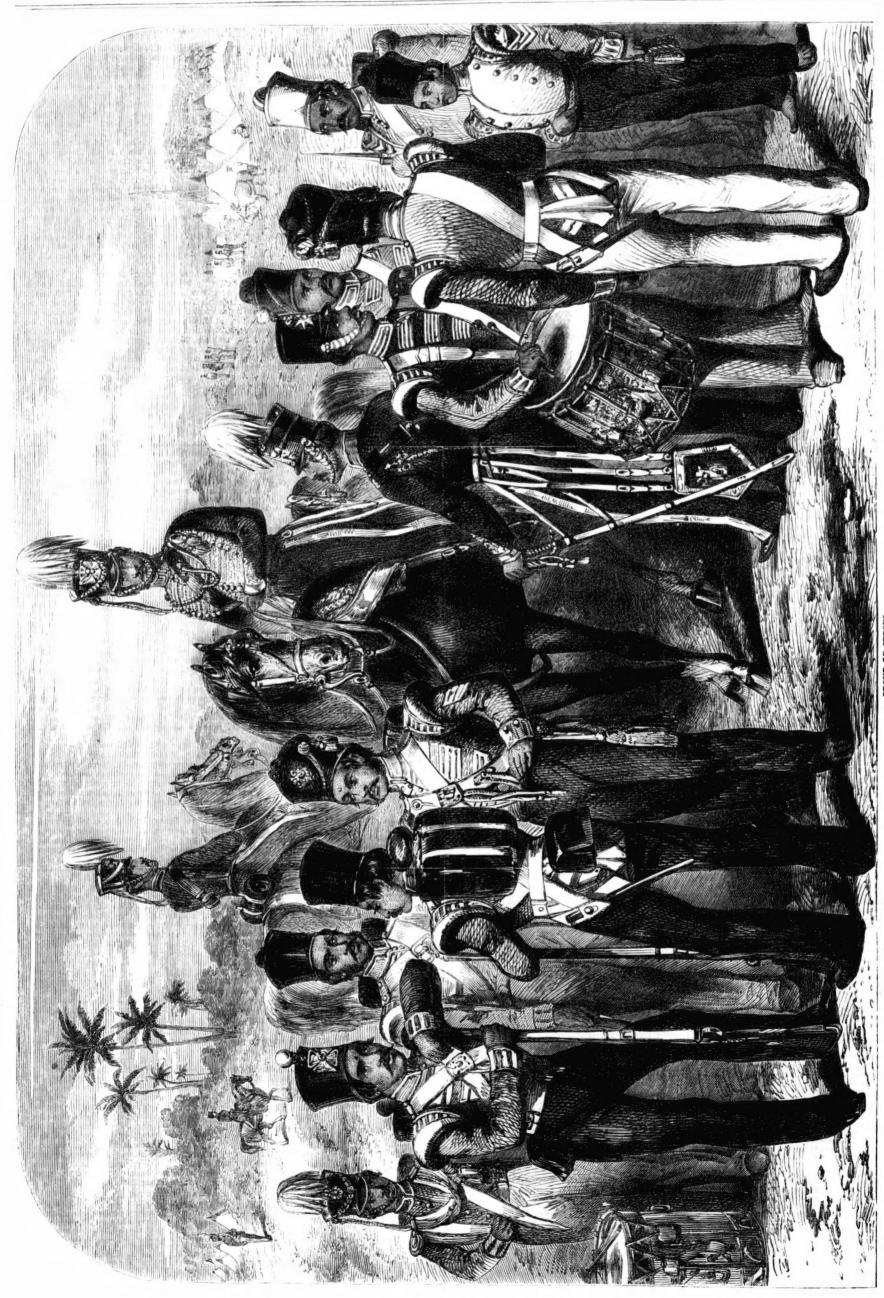
Without delay.

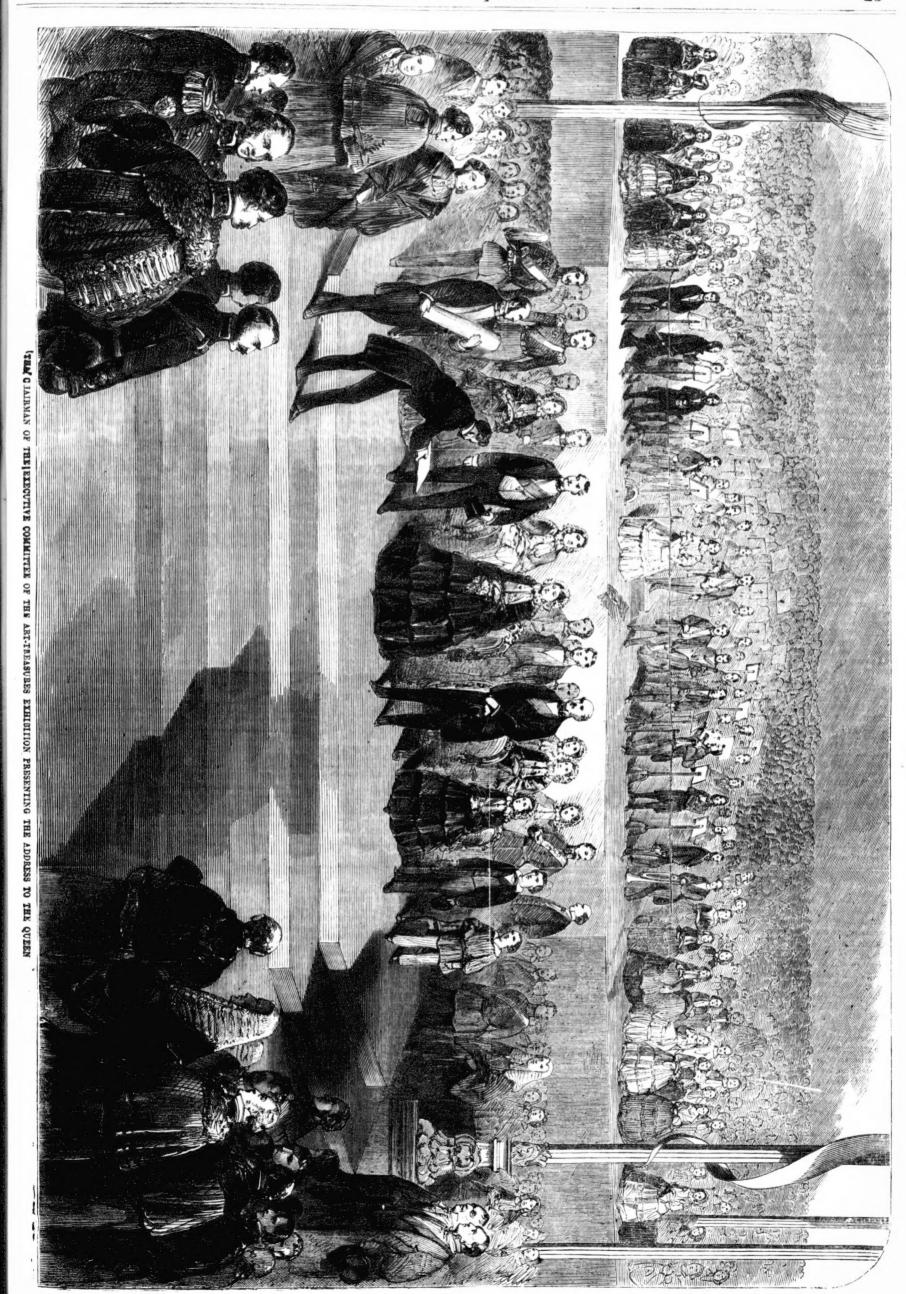
The band of the Guides (at the Surrey Gardens) is certainly about the best military band that has ever been heard. We cannot agree with M. Jullien that "God Save the Queen" has prevented England from being turned into a republic, or that the "Marseillaise" caused either of the revolutions in France, or that the band of the Guides has anything to do with either of them; but it is an admirable band, and M. Jullien has done well in engaging it.

The concert at Exeter Hall, for the benefit of Mr. Loder, was one of the most brilliant of the season. The orchestra, selected from the band of the Royal Italian Opera, and conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, played the march from "Le Prophète" and two overtures. Madame Gassier sang her "Carnival of Venice," and of course had to repeat it. Mr. Sims Reeves was as usual the hero of innumerable encores, and sang, among other things, Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," and Mr. Frank Mori's "Who shall be fairest?" Mr. Weiss gave one of Loder's own compositions, "Sing me then the songs of old," and Reichardt sang Macfarren's ballad, "No, not I." Madame Ugalde, who sang Donizetti's "In questo simplice," Madame Radersdorff and Mr. Weiss, were the other vocalists. The principal instrumentalists were Ernst, Arabella Goddard, and Bottesini. It the concert was as successful in a pecuniary as it certainly was in a musical point of view, Mr. Loder's friends will have cause to rejoice.

A correspondent—apparently some tenor who has just been hissed—complains that in our operatic notices "Mario is spoken of as being alone, as though there never had and never would be such a singer as him"—(It will be seen that our correspondent is equally the enemy of the Italian vocalist and of English grammar)—"when those who remember Rubini," continues our correspondent, "or who can now hear Sims Reeves, and have often either superior to Mario." We have heard Sims Reeves, and have often expressed our high admiration of his singing; but we cannot say that we remember Rubini. However, it is not necessary to have lived in the time of King David in order to criticise harp-playing, and we know beforehand that those who recall Rubini in order to deery Mario will one day, if they have the opportunity, make use of Mario's name in order to depreciate the next great tenor, whoever he may happen to be. Of course, a person who has no very high opinion of Mario, naturally objects to hearing Bosio praised; but our correspondent should remember that we are not to blame if Madame Bosio is the most accomplished vocalist of the day. if Madame Bosio is the most accomplished vocalist of the day.

ETANT DECISION.-The Marlborough Street Magistrate has given LEPONTANT DEGISION.—The Mariborough Street Magistrate has given a decision of some importance on a point in connection with the Metropolitan building act. Messrs. Duncanson and Co. were summoned for infrinzing the act by building a closet on the exterior of the back of their premises supported by brackets; was that "an alteration or addition" which required to have "the foundation to rest on solid ground or concrete". Mr. Beadon decided that it was not, but was of the nature of an enclosed balcony or verandah. Beadon decided ony or verandah.





TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN EARLY SUBSCRIBER is informed that he is quite mistaken in supposing the report in question to have been taken from a Scotch paper. It was condensed and partly re-written from a London morning journal, and if the two reports were, as cur correspondent states, "verbatim," the Scotch paper must have copied the "Illustrated Times." The "Illustrated Times" contains a larger amount of original writing than any other paper of its size, and it merely selects items of news from other journals which are common to all the world, and these it invariably sends forth in a form more or less new.

** In consequence of the great length to which the evidence in the Glasgow poisoning case extends, and of the impossibility of presenting anything like a fair epitome even of it in our crowded columns, we have this week issued an extra number of the "Illustrated Times," which enables us to report the evidence given on this extraordinary trial in detail, accompanying it with numerous highly interesting illustrations.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

A SUTHERLAND "CLEARANCE."

WE all remember the melancholy wail which came from the Highlands during the late war. That ancient district had ceased to be what the Greek poet calls a "man-abounding land." Its sturdy natives were gone to towns or colonies, and the fife and drum of the recruiting party might sound through glens once alive with the cheerful noises of humanity, and startle nothing but red-deer. Such was the plaint. For our own parts, we tried to steer clear either of sentimental or economic exaggeration in discussing the subject, and contented ourselves with pointing out what was the truth at the bottom of it. At the same time, we performed the thankless office of showing that the Highland proprietors had had hard measure dealt them; and that their "clearances" in particular were not the altogether unredeemed barbarities which some people represented This was not the popular view, and gratitude for any such labour is not to be looked for; but it was our duty, and it was done.

We have now to call the public attention to a story deliberately narrated, on authority, by the "Northern Ensign," and now going the round of the Scottish press. This story is a "clearance" one of the regular old breed, and in our opinion demands the immediate notice of the Sutherland family and the public. We begin with a simple narration of the circumstances as given by the journal above

It seems that for some twenty years, a poor hard-working fam:ly, by name Murray—(drudges, we may suppose, of the regular unfortunate kind)—occupied a "lot" of land in the parish of Clyne, on the Duke of Sutherland's estate. On the death of the wife, Donald Murray, her survivor, was—(we quote the "Ensign"):—

Murray, her survivor, was—(we quote the "Ensign"):—
—"turned out of his house and lot in the most barbarous manner, along with his family, then all in their infancy; and the neigh bours were debarred from giving him the least shelter, and the very pot containing his children's dinner was taken from the fire and thrown to the door along with the rest of his effects. Here, in the first instance, were this poor inoffensive man and children, for the purpose of making room for another family, most unmercifully treated. He got shelter, then, in a hut, occupied by his mother and sister, at the foot of the hill close to the church of Clyne, having no land but the stance of the 'cabin,' and barely as much ground as plant a peck of potatoes, and which was taken in last year. His mother died some years ago, and Donald has long be en the only support of his sister and family, which he has been enabled to do through the kindness of the Established minister in giving him work, and which has been the means of keeping them from the poor roll.

the kindness of the Established minister in giving him work, and which has been the means of keeping them from the poor roll.

"On the 6th ult., this poor man and family have again been ejected.

Donald and his children got shelter at the minister's steading, but his aged sister is still remaining outside the hut, day and night, watching their little effects. The house has been occupied by Donald and his late father and mother for upwards of forty years. They paid no rent, but £14 was paid for the hut on entry; and all had, and still have, the best of characters for honesty, simplicity, and industry."

Now, the first question is, whether all this is true? One hesitates to believe that such things could go on in an age, which plumes itself.

on its humanity, and on the estate of a family which is always putting itself forward as liberal and philanthrophic. But the "Ensign" so solemnly affirms the truth of all the details and seems to have made such special inquiries on the subject, that we hesitate to brand the such sperial inquiries on the subject, that we hestiate to brain the narrative with the name of a fabrication. If, then, it is really frue, we can only say that an estate must be shamefully managed where such doings are possible, and that if the Duke himself was coguizant of the facts, his conduct deserves to be stamped with public reprobation from Brighton to John-o'-Groat's. We shall be curious to see what explanation is forthcoming of so foul a transaction, and if none be vouchsafed, we may then be pretty sure that none is possible.

To argue that it is all right, that the land is the Duke's own, and that his cotters must vanish when his lawyers and stewards find it

that his cotters must vanish when his lawyers and stewards and it convenient, would be an impudence of which no man now, we hope, would be found capable. There never was a period when land was held on any such moral terms; the laud is no man's property on any such conditions, but is in a peculiar degree a trust to be exercised by him for the community in a spirit of justice and kindness. Once let the idea get abroad that this is not so—that the soil is only a "commentative" to be used without reference to word cavidantian. the idea get abroad that this is not so—that the soil is only a "commodity" to be used without reference to moral considerations, or any considerations but those of gain—and the decay of the aristocratic system becomes irresistible, and will be richly merited. The Scotch aristocracy by their neglect of the national Church and national religion, are already losing their hold on the people to a degree which (considering their peculiar advantages in that country) is altogether unpardonable. But once let such clearances as the above

altogether unpardonable. But once let such clearances as the above become common, and we may prepare for such scenes in that country as have not been witnessed since the Reformation.

A house like that of Sutherland, cannot afford to be suspected even, of doings like the above; and the country has a right to keep a strict watch on the doings of that family. Few people, perhaps, know the extent of social and political power which has accumulated itself round the Sutherland "connection." Formed, originally, from such a nucleus as the very ordinary line of Gower, it now embraces a cluster of coronets, and a rental which outweighs a principality. The Gowers have contrived, one way and another, to secure the land and titles of the Sutherlands and Egertons—to ally themselves with the Howards, Cavendishes and Campbells, in such a way as to enable them to set up and pull down cabinets, and dominate in Great Britain. the Howards, Cavendishes and Campbells, in such a way as to enable them to set up and pull down cabinets, and dominate in Great Britain, like the Hapsburgs in Italy. Such power involves a corresponding responsibility; and we should be glad for the honour of Eugland to hear that a family exercising so much influence was not guilty of oppressing the poor peasantry within a bow-shot of its very palace.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has signified her intention of honouring the Earl and Countess Spencer with her presence at a grand ball to be given at Spencer House, on Mon-lay, the 13th instant.

GOVERNMENT intends to present two of the guns taken at Sebastopol to the orporation of Liverpool.

orporation of Liverpool.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT will, on the 15th, on account of the spate of the crops in Belgium, remove the prohibition to export wheat and

HIS FYCELLENCY PLENIPOTENTIAET MASON (says the Paris Corresponden Court Journal") having been reprimanded for throwing his arm roun of the Empress Engenie's chair, is making up his pack to fly to som nt, where he means, so says report, to study the affinities, in order to

the back of the Empress Eugenie's chair, is making up his pack to my to seretirement, where he means, so says report, to study the affinities, in order behave better next time.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE is related in a Polish newspaper. Seven hou near Sandomir, in Poland, sank a few days ag a slowly into the earth, until of the roofs remained above ground! The occupiers had time to escape. The coof this downward movement is not stated.

THE BISHOP OF MARSFILLES, we hear, is shortly to arrive in England. "Chieff of his impracy is said to be to visit several Roman Catholic establishme

THE BISHOP OF MARSHLLES, we hear, is shortly to arrive in Longaid. The bject of his journey is said to be to visit several Roman Catholic establishments in that country, and to give his benediction to a new church. Several bishops rill be invited to the ceremony, at which Cardinal Wiseman is to preside."

SEVERAL FERNCH OFFICKES have applied to Lord Panmure, and obtained sermission to take service in the Anglo-Indian army.

ermission to take service in the angio-moisin army.

The Porte claims possession of the island of Perim, and expresses a last this irland will be exacuated by the English. Mr. Murray has demanded the Teheran, accompanied by a regiment of Indian troops, but the Shah

refused.

THE LONDON SEASON WILL TERMINATE about the latter end of this mouth, ree hear, as far as the Court is concerned.

THE ACCOUNTS FROM OUR WEST INDIA COLONIES of the prospects of the ugar crop are cheering. Rains in Jamaica had "brightened the prospects of a arge sugar crop;" in Trinidad "the westher was favourable to the planter;" he crop at Barbadoes was nearly all in, and "the canes have yielded well;" and 1 Demerara the weather had been favourable for the growing canes, which were thriving well."

A DISPUTE HAS ARISEN IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA, as to thether the proceedings of the respective Houses should be opened each day with rayer. The pronosal was negatived in the Lower House, but carried in the Ipper House by the easting-vote of the President.

AUGUSTUS PAROT. One of the prisoners in the French extradition case, escaped to New York, through the assistance of his counsel, Townsend and Galbraith tho seized the officer in charge as he was taking his prisoner through the streets and held him until Parot made good his escape.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PIEDMONTESE MINISTER BONCOMPAGNI at Bologna ppears to have been as cold, on the part of the Pope, as it was warm on that of he nobility and inhabitants of the city.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS is about to start with her sons to Claremont, here a meeting of all the members of the Orleans family will shortly take lace.

MR. MANISTY, of the Northern Circuit, is to be appointed one of her Majesty's

MR. MARISTY, of the Normera Circuit, is to be appointed one of her Majesty's counsel.

A VERY "ANCIENT MARINER," one of the humble heroes of Trafalgar, is at present in Southampton Workhouse, having been seized with illness when about to proceed to Greenwich Hospital. Thomas Goodman, a native of Southampton, has attained the age of one hundred and three. It is expected that he will soon recover from his temporary filness, and probably live for several years longer.

The Persian Government is understood to have prohibited the export of silver, from fear that otherwise that precious metal would entirely quit the country; for some time past the value of shares has been very variable there.

A Father and Son have been killed at Chickenley Colliery by the breaking of the bucket-rope as they were within a foot or two of the top of the shaft.

The Board of Trade has forwarded a circular to all the local marine boards, Board of Trade surveyors, and principal shipowners, calling their attention to the injudiciousness of using rockets as signals, except in cases of distress.

In the COMMONS, ON FRIDAY, Ms. WILSON took off his hat to reply to a uestion, and revealed a head covered with scraps of paper, of the presence of thich the Hon. Gentleman did not seem conscious. This incident appeared to ickle much the proverbially exuberant merriment of the House, and the Hon. ichleman's reply was not distinctly heard.

CIGAR SMOKING has been prohibited at Constantinople, owing to the danger

THE.

LORDS LYNDHURST, TALEOT DE MALAHIDE, HARRINGTON, DONOUGHMORE

and Belmore, have united in a protest squinst the deficiencies of the Divorce

ill in its present form, as not giving sufficient or fair relief to women married

MAJOR GORDON (Liberal) was returned for Banffshire on Tuesday week with-

Out opposition.

Dr., CRYANDER, a German gentleman entrusted by the Halle Committee with the task of writing the biography of Handel, to be ready for the centenary performances of 1859, and to secompany the new German edition of Handel's work advertised—is now in England in quest of materials.

RAVETURED—IS NOW IN ENGINE IN QUEST OF MATERIALS.

THIRTREN MORE BODIES have been extracted from the Lund Hill Colliery. They were in an awful state of decomposition, and, in some instances, there was not the remotest chance of identification. One of the bodies of the above was found so firmly classed in the arms of another, that they could not be separated, and both had to be buried in one coffin.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, of British Bank notoriety, surrendered in the Bank-ruptcy Court as a dealer in sheep, he having had a sheep-walk in Scotland.

THERE CHILDREN slipped into the Ashton Canal, at Manchester, and were drowned, on Thursday week.

THERE CHILDREN slipped into the Ashton Canal, at Manchester, and were drowned, on Thursday week.

The Fernch Government is rapidly augmenting its supply of troop-ships by adding a fleet of screw-steamers to the sailing vessels, with a view to obviate the necessity of using war-ships as transports—a practice condemned by the naval commanders during the Russian war.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte and the Duke of Stadami, inver arrived on a visit to the Queen.

The Russian Minister of War has authorised the employés of the Commissariat to proceed to Paris at their own expense, in order to study the French language and the organisation of the military administrations of France. Several of them bave just availed themseves of the permission.

The Queen honoured the Prussian Ambassador by a State visit to a grand ball on Monday.

The Phince Napoleon is on a visit to England. The Prince almost immediately proceeded to the mining districts.

Sir Charles Young, Garter-Principal-King-of-Arms, arrived at Windsor on Saturday, with the sword, banner, mantle, and other achievements of his Imperial Majesty the Suitan, as a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter, which have been placed over his stall in St. George's Chapel.

Earl Granville has been invested with the vacant ribband of the Garter. Lord Kinnaird has been invested with the vacant ribband of the Garter. Lord Kinnaird has been invested with the order of the Thistle.

AN INFANT, six months old, recently died in consequence of a needle having been accidentally run into his body. The needle was found embedded in the right lung, and perforating the liver. How the needle entered the child's body there was no evidence to show.

Fatal Superstition.—The "St. Petersburg Gazette" tells the following strange story. A peasant woman had for some time conceived the idea of murdering her two children, one a girl, aged eleven years, the other a boy, aged five months. One day her husband having gone to some little distance from home, the woman called her daughter and imparted her design. The poor girl consented, in order, as she was told, to get to heaven sooner: she only begged that her mother would first give her some honey to eat, which was granted. In the meantime the mother took the little boy on her knee, caressed him in the most affectionate manner, and then cut his throat, the girl holding the child's legs while the act was committed. Next came the turn of the girl, but she began to cry, threatening that she would call for help, but the woman persuaded her that she had better die than be sent to prison for the murder of her brother. The child then lay down quietly on the ground, when the mother plunged the knife into her heart. The peasant then washed her hands and went to her father-in-law, to whom she related what she had done. When questioned as to what could have induced her to commit the crime, she replied that she had had a quarrel with her husband, who had threatened to skin her like a dog. But it was proved that they had always lived happily together. She at length confessed that she had murdered her children in order that they might go to heaven, and that she might follow them there when she had expiated her crime. -The "St. Petersburg Gazette" tells the following

French, Germans, and Englishmen, has been obliged to return, owing to dissensions between one of the Nubian chiefs and the explorers. The latter penetrated as far as Amboukoul. The results of their journey, in a scientific point of view, are said to be very meagre, and to consist only of confirmation of facts already published by previous travellers.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

In one respect we suffer for the abolition of "Bartlemy Fair." The pig-faced lady—the spotted dwarf—the female giant—the double-headed child, and the living skeleton—were once content to take up their abode in a travelling caravan, only startling the world by exhibiting their protraits upon half an acre of canvas, and publishing their peculiar merits through the familiar medium of the speaking trumpet. Their theatre then was Smithfield, Stepney Green, or the road-side common. Satisfied by the wondering gaze of the gaping rustic, or the applause of errand boys and servant girls, they did not lay claim to being the last melancholy survivors of an extinct race, whose birthplace was some unknown spot in Central America. But we have changed all that. Now they take up their abode in the favourite lounges of fashion, they hold "levees," they advertise themselves in all the leading journals, and they herald their approach by an ethnological treatise. On Monday last I went to the Regent Gallery to see the latest novelty in this way, one "Miss Julia Pastrana," the "nondescript" or "bear woman," purporting to be a female representative of the "Root Digger Indians." Whether she is a fair specimen of a race—an individual monstrosity, a freak of nature, or even what she professes to be, I must leave men like Dr. Latham to decide; I can merely record that I saw a fearfully repulsive creature rather over four feet high, dressed in a Spanish ballet female costume, fairly formed as to figure, but fully equal to the advertised portraits as to face, eyes totally black, hair covering the face and arms, skin of a brown olive tint, enormous broad nose, and with the two lips turned completely inside out, upwards and downwards. With manners rather wilful and coquettish, this poor exhibition victim went through an English and Spanish song tolerably well, and danced a species of hornpipe with no mean skill. The "swells" came forward manfully nmongst the andience, and in shaking hands with "Miss Pastrana," and e

manners rather wilful and coquettish, this poor exhibition victim went through an English and Spanish song tolerably well, and danced a species of hornpipe with no mean skill. The "swells" came forward manfully amongst the andience, and in shaking hands with "Miss Pastrana," and examining the interior of her month, no doubt discovered a new sensation. Such exhibitions are painful, cruel, and disgraceful, and I shall certainly protest against them at every opportunity.

The quidounce have during the last week had a glorious opportunity for gossip, and, as usual, have utterly preverted the real state of the case. The visit of her Majesty to the performance of the "Frozen Deep" has given rise to innumerable lies and absurdities. In the first place, the must presumptaous story was started by one of those false-paragraph-mongers, the "London Correspondents" of provincial journals, which story was immediately copied into a cheap morning paper, and has since gone the round of all the gullible portion of the press. Then that able organ, the "Observer," suddenly woke up, and wasted a portion of that space which is usually occupied with details of the motion of Churchwarden Nokes, or of the bad behaviour of Vestryman Styles, to an account of the plot of the "Frozen Deep," which was given by every other newspaper in January last, and is specially funny about Shirley Brooks (why not Mr.?), and a black beard, which utterly changed his expression. All this is very charming, but the best part of the joke is—that the critic of the "Observer" was refused admission to the Gallery of Illustration, and did not see the performance, which, at the Queen's express wish, was as private as possible.

The manner in which the Government is juggling with the Civil

The manner in which the Government is juggling with the Civil Service Superannuation question, is exciting the just indignation and disgust of all official men. A thoroughly impartial committee have strongly recommended the discontinuance of this obnoxious tax, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not give any decisive opinion in the matter, and hounds on such men as Mr. Rich and Sir Francis Baring to ask delaying questions and endeavour to frighten the House by enlarging upon the recruitment of the street.

A statement which has appeared in several journals, to the effect that no provision is required for the late Mr. Jerrold's family, his widow being in the receipt of £600 a year, is utterly without foundation.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

PRINCESS'S—OLYMPIC—ADELPHI—GOSSIP.

"Which telling truth, Mrs. Harris, and shaming him as shall be nameless betwixt us," the revival of the "Tempest" at the Princess's is the least effective of Mr. Kean's gorgeous productions. In "Henry the Eighth" and "Richard the Second" he had cavalcades and processions, tournaments, men-at-arms, gorgeously-arrayed knights and courtiers, and an admirable reproduction of the semi-barbaric splendour of the middle ages; while the "Midsummer Night's Dream" afforded opportunities for the realisation of those dreamy poetic fairy fancies which the delightful language of the author is so certain to in spire. The large sums expended on the "Tempest," and the enormous mechanical powers called into play, certainly yield no inadequate result. The play is very long and very dull, and the "waits" are not compensated for by the effects, very few of which, by the way, are novel. The ship in the first scene, tempest-tossed and finally submerged, has been equally well done at the Lyceum in the "Chain of Events," and again in "Conrad and Medora," and better done last September at the Porte St. Martin in the "Fils de la Nuit." The tranquil sailing of the same ship in the last scene, with exactly the same mechanical effects, I saw several years ago at the Adelphi, in a piece called, I think, "Pearis of the Oceam." The grand display of the "Masque," with floating fairies, red and blue fire, a goddess in the centre of the background, and a revolving sheet behind her, is so like a "transformation scene" in a pantomime, that for the moment I forgot where I was, and expected to hear the goddess call upon Mr. Kean to "go and astonish all the town, as dancing, laughing, tumbling clown." On the other hand, the final tableau, where Ariel, floating in mid-air above the tranquil sea, waves farewell to her departing master, is one of the most poetically beautiful effects I have ever seen. The piece was evenly acted throughout; Mr. Kean was well dressed, and declaimed well and roundl

minutes to one, but the piece has since then, I understand, been much curtailed.

At the Olympic, Auber is Mr. Robert Brough's latest victim, and "Masaniello." the subject of the new burlesque. Though scarcely so fortunate as usual in the choice of his story, I think Mr. Brough has never so strongly put forth his extraordinary punning power, or shown such a vivid conception of the ridiculous as in this extravaganza. The jokes and repartees pour in one perpetual stream from the actors' mouths, like the pearls from the mouth of the girl in the fairy story; the political allusions are excellent, the parodice close and striking. Mr. Robson has no great scope for the display of his peculiar powers until just before the fall of the curtain, when his mad ecena, with its concluding ballad, "I'm a shrimp," is one of the best specimens of that peculiar mélange of pathos and comedy which he alone possesses. Mr. G. Cooke also plays admirably. Of the ladies, suffice it to say, that their appearance is very charming, and their acting uncommonly insipid.

The new two-act drama ("The Fairy Circle") at the Adelphi, is one of those importations from America, which, while displaying the peculiar talents of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, speak poorly enough for the abilities of trans-Atlantic playwrights. An Irish peasant, a devont believer in fairies, goes to sleep in a fairy-ring, in the hope that he will wake a rich man; he has curious visions, which enable him on waking to deliver a friend who has been engaged in the rebellion of '98, and to punish a traitor. Mr. and Mrs. Williams acted with great spirit; but the piece is too poor to achieve any lasting success.

Mr. W. H. Russell read a portion of his "Personal Narrative of the

to poor to achieve any lasting success.

Mr. W. H. Russell read a portion of his "Personal Narrative of the Crimean War" to a crowded audience at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Jerrold Fund. The performance of the "Frozen Deep" is to-night (Saturday).

Progress of Crinoline.—One house in Sheffield has taken an order for rty tons of rolled steel for crinoline, and a foreign order has been given for the ton a week for some time to come.

THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

A STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

(Continued from page 414, Vol. 4.)

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-SIXTH

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

YOUTH AT THE HELM AND PLY SIXTH. A THE PROW.

A THICK, soft, moidleux Aubusson carpet, so thick and soft that a giant in his seven-league boots might have stridden over it without making more noise than a whate mouse, in those delease pink slippers with which Nature has gifted that pretty but unpleasantly-perfumed latte quadruped; a ceiling covered with fluted white and blue satin with sliver rosettes, and from whose centre hung a swing-lamp formed by a silver cupid holding a censer; walls hung with an arabespue pattern in pale blue damask; a doorway veiled by a richly-embroidered cut-tin, with a ground of deep blue veivet; an abundance of ottomans, convenues, bondenses volidines—multitudinous inventions of cunning upholsterers for enervating the art of sliting into that of lounging; frail tables and chapters, in ebony, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, among which the causer eyes of the Printer noticed a marveilous calinet, with open doors of flagree, and whose shelves and summit were crowded with delicate little artistic playthings—sugar-plums of refined taste, enamels and miniatures by Petitic and Zincke, ivory carvinus, diminutive tea-services in porcelain, of that lustre and glaze known as the "Grand mandarin," and whose secret is lost now, even to the Chinese themselves; various little scraps of Majolici and Palissy ware, and sillily amorous little marchionesses dosguised as a shapherdesses, and shepherds disguised as marquisses, in Dresden china. But the fittings of the boudoir were not confined to art-curiosities alone. There was a magnificent vase in Sevres porcelain, p inted with the story of Cupid and Psyche, and foled with the rarest flowers; there hong on the walls six or eight water-colour drawings, by masters of fame—Philip knew their characteristics at a glance; a charming little Dutch interior—perhaps a Mieris, which in its unapproachable excellence of execution made him sigh for the interiority of the "Cottage-door," and a superb Greuze in a carved frame of ebony and mothe

enchanting confusion exquisite httle knick-macks—jewelled nou put-Indicer feathery fans, caskets of malochic, paper knices in Damascened scher, with corai-sprig handles, alumns and keepsakes, and scrapbooks, blushing in morocco and rich gilding.

Have I forgotten aught in the bouloir? Ay, one little thing. A slender easel in polished mapleaood—an easel fitted with every subtle improvement and nice device to nake a royal road to printing that the most courtly artists' colournan could invent or patent. An open colour-box stood by the side of the easel; a palette and its brushes were cardessly thrown on a stool before—a stool embroidered in rich need ework; and on the easel itself was a canvas stretched on its frame, but with its back turned to Philip. For the life of him, the painter culd not resist the temptation of turning round this canvas, to see if there were anything painted on the other side. It was a breach of confidence he felt guiltly, as he committed the act. He would as soon have dreamt of breaking one theseal of a letter addressed to a stranger as of opening one of the gilt and embossed books on the table; but the temptation of looking at this possible picture with its face to the easel was too much for him. So he turned it, and gazed upon it.

It was the half-length of a woman, life size—a woman arrayed in a costume half classical, half oriental, with a species of jewelled diadem on her brow, who, with her bare arm extended high, clutched a jewelled goblet. It was a face so beautiful, so refined, yet so hardened and scornful, with its pale yellow hair, and cold blue eyes, and exquisitely-formed yet thin and close-set lips, that Philip remained gazing at it minute after minute, forgetful of where he was, careless of the dauger he was incurring.

"No woman ever painted that head," he muttered, half alond. "The head! pshaw, that arm alone shows the power of a master. What force, what power of drawing; how grandly the museless are indicated, how nobly the drapery falls! And the goblet, too! By Jove, wha

fall, not on the carpet, but right through it and the flooring and into the coal cellar of Curzon Street, and so into the bottomless depths of a limbo

of annihilation.

You begin well," Lady Baddington said.

"You begin well," Lady Buddington said.
Philip felt as though he were choking, and so, discreetly, said nothing.

"Pick up the picture."

Being addressed as a slave, he obeyed as a slave, and tremblingly stooping, replaced the picture on the easel. Luckily it had fallen with its face upwards, and had suffered no injury. Unluckily, Philip omitted to turn its face to the easel again; and leaving it there at a signal from Lady Baddington, felt now that he had two prir of stern eyes gazing upon him instead of one. Having picked up the picture, his next impulse was to pick up his hat, and fly from this boudoir of torture; but the cruel footman had taken away his head-gear, and he was bound to the stake as completely as a captive Indian.

taken away his head-gear, and he was bound to the stake as completely as a captive Indian.

He felt so immeasurably debased, standing, or rather shambling, in the centre of the rich carpet—shabby, and worn, and mean-looking, in the midst of all this splendour; he felt so wretched, chando ed, despised a way-farer, that, strong man as he was, he felt inclined to burst out weeping. Despise him not, oh, reader of the strong mind, if a tear did indeed tremble on his eyelid. It is weak, pusllanimous, wonanish to cry; but there are times when we must either cry or die. He had not asked for the patronage of this rich, beautiful woman. He would sooner have taken a crown and a curse from a coarse wretch like Undervama, than a purse of gold from this cold Viscountess in lace, whose very condescension seemed an insult. He hung his head to hide the tear which might have been ready to roll down his cheek.

down his cheek.

"There, there," the Viscountess said; and a magic kindness seemed and the picture; the viscountess said; and a magic kindness seemed suddenly diffused in her voice and manner. "You could not kelp peeping at the picture; could you, silly boy?"

She could not have been more than eighteen, this enchantress, and he was twenty-five; yet she call d him silly boy. She might have called him Caliban, so she spoke him kindly, he thought.

"Sit down here," the lady continued; "I want to have a long talk to you."

She sank right reveally on to the same the same trends a long talk to she sank right reveally on to the same trends."

She sank right royally on to a luxurious divan as she spoke, and pointed

as royally to a seat immediately beside her. So close was the seat that her drapery touched him, that he felt the presence of her perfumed breath, the wind from the waving of her golden hair playing on his hot

ek. Your name is Philip Leslie. You need not start or look amazed; if will sign your pictures 'Philip Leslie, Liverpool, 1835,' and afterwards r them for sale, you must expect your name to be known."

Your Ladyship has stated my name correctly," was all the Painter could

"Your Ladyship has stated my name correctly," was all the Painter could make answer.

"But it was not thus my Ladyship first became acquainted with your name," his tar interlocutor went on; "though I contess that had I not spen your signature to the picture you brought to that man in Wardour Street, I migot never have known that the pior artist I saw at dusk yesterday evening was the person of whom I was in quest; yes, of whom I was in quest," she repeated, watching the expression of astonishment in the mainter's countenance.

"You come from Liverpool," she continued, "One need be no con-juror to know that; but you feel in love there."

"I, my lady "Yes, I, my lady, I, my lady, fell desperately in love with a little black-eyed Spanish dancing-garl at some place with an atrocious name, which I forget. I, my lady, was following her home one night, as I, my lady, had been in the half of doing night after night, like a brave and loyal young tellow—so, at least, the little dancing-girl thought—to see that she came to no harm."

to no harm."

"It is true," the perplexed painter acquiesced.

"Then I—then you, rather," Lady Baddington resumed, referring to a little mire of a volume of ivory tablets, bound in green velvet and gold, "met and 'otlowed—he too was following your little dancing-girl—a conjuring man—Professor semebody or so rething. This fellow, who ought to have been turnous into the river—if there be a river at Liverpool—you saved from being stabled with a knife by the girl's uncle, an old Spiniard. Wes not his name something like Harispe?"

"It was—it was his very name; but how, may I add Madan. 121

"It was -it was his very name; but how, may I ask, Madam, did your Ladyship—"

Spaniard. Wes not his name something lke Harispe?"

"It was—it was his very name; but how, may I ask, Madam, did your Ladyship—"

"There my conjuring ends," the lady said, shutting the golden clasp of the tablet with a provoking snap of the metal, and a more provoking snince, and whist you had been doing from the time you were horn till the evening you saved the Professor trom the poignard, I know no more than that I mot you yesterday evening in the Wardour Street curiosity-shop. It was to bearn this, that I sent for you this morning. Why were you not punctual to your spriorithent?"

As for as this less 'query she had spoken with a delightful bindness, with a soit frankness, with a cheery, encouraging manner, that had filled Philip's heart with strange but blissful conotions. But in the inquiry, "Why were you not punctual to your spriorithent?" she was the old scornful lady again; and her words froze his neas-horn flow of spirits. He blushed, stammered, prevariented, and became a helpless object.

Heaven assoilze us! what shamelared, and flounces; the wave of a little hand, the tap of a tiny loot, to cost all our sackpossession name; dissalve our stern resolutions into a jelly of as yoh, and turn all our flowing closures in the eyes, the rosy lips, and the yards of skirts and flounces; the wave of a little hand, the tap of a tiny loot, to cost all our sackpossession name, dissalve our stern resolutions into a jelly of as yoh, and turn all our flowing closures in the sixtle of the sack of the s

thought he saw the very counterpart of the diademed woman with the goblet.

"Are you a stock or a stone," she continued, sweeping round to him and fixing him with her keen eyes, "that you have nothing to say for yourself, but sit there blushing and trembling like a whipped school-hoy? Are you accustomed to have taunts thrown at your head, that you can bear them so meekly as this? That brown-faced dancing-girl of yours can find her tongue readily enough."

There was the, and so much in Philip at this very moment, that he rose up, and said it manfully:—

"I have only this to remark, my lady," he said, very firmly and respectfully, "that I am a very poor, obscure, friendless man. I painted a picture, which I presume your Ladyship, being a lover of art, entertained some notion of purchasing. I know the performance is slight, and its execution is, I dare say, very inferior. But I suppose your Ladyship thought there might be something in it, or you would not have been kind enough to advance me two sovereiges upon it last night. Of the manner in which that money was advanced, I have no more to say, save that I would much rather have had a limb cut off than have taken it, and that I would sacrifice two to be able to give it back now. With regard to my want of puuctuality, I bitterly regret it; and it by it I have lost your Lidyship's patronage, I only hope that you will allow me to leave my picture with you as a security, and to assure you on my solemn word of honour, that within four and twenty hours I will either bring you back your money, or throw myself over one of the bridges."

He was astonished at the length of his own speech, but was not frightwe and twenty bours I will either bring you back your money, or throw yielf over one of the bridges."

He was astonished at the length of his own speech, but was not frighted now, and stood looking at the Viscountess proudly.

"A coward's alternative—money or suicide," was the observation of that oble lady. "Have you anything else to say?"

"A cowards afternative—money or suicide," was the observation of that noble lady. "Have you anything else to say P"

"Very little, save to express my earnest and respectful desire that you will allow me to quit this house as quickly as ever I can, as I don't want to go mad, to being about which consummation seems to be your own particular desire."

He feet, as he intered toese bold words, that he had cut away the anchor of lope, and that his bark was drifting towards irremediable shipwireds.

But it was too late to retract, and he moved towards the door, still keep

But it was too late to retract, and he moved towards the door, still keeping his eyes on his formentor.

Was the woman mad? or if sane, why was she so inexplicably capricions. She sprang past him with a movement asswiftly tortuous as that of a lizard, held the tapestry behind her with her little hands, and barring his passage, looked in his face with hughing eyes.

"Not so fast, not so fast, Mr. Philip Leslie," she cried, in a mocking but not an unkind voice. "I want to hear a great deal more about you before you leave this room. Pray, would you like my husband to come in here, and find me keeping a gentleman in my boudoir by main force? Hav'n't you heard that Lord Baddington is dreadfully jealous? Besides," she concluded, "I don't allow persons who quarred with me to leave me in this manner. When they offend me I ring the bell, and have them turned out by my tootman."

She saw, perhaps—the mischievour child! she was but a child, she

turned out by my tootman."

She saw, perhaps—the mischievour child! she was but a child, she could not have bren more than eighteen—that she had gone too far again. One little hand released its hold on the tapestry behind her. She held it forward, first coquettishly inspecting it herself, as though to institute a

comparison between its blanched brightness and the heavy gemmed rings that studded her fingers. Then she held it forth to the painter amicably.

Was Philip mad himsell now? What possessed him? What could have dared him to the rash attempt—the rasher commission? But he could not help it. He could not have helped it had the headsman of Munich stood behind him with that terrible double-handed sword, whose blade is hollow and loaded with quicksilver, ready to smite off his head the moment afterwards. He stooped and kissed the lily hand.

"There now, we are friends," the scornful lady said smilingly, withdrawing her hand, not apparently displeased. "What a strange creature you must think me. What do you think of me?"

"That you are an angel."

"Sir!"
And there was the old cold look again. But simulated, Philip—perhaps conceitedly—thought, and with no real anger in it. I retract, on reflection, even the heatating "perhaps," and boldly assume that she was not offended. Leonardo da Vinci, painter, sculptor, archi.ect, chemist, poet, and philosopher, lays it down in one of his axioms that no womau—ugly even though she be to the verge of monstrosity—can pass through life without having at least one admirer. I take it as another maxim, as trite as true, that no woman.

even though she be to the verge of monstrosity—can pass through his without having at least one admirer. I take it as another maxim, as trite as true, that no woman,

"Be she fairer than the day
Or the early meads in May,"
be she as magnificent as Cleopatra, or as proud as Zenobia, can be really offended—however she may pretend to be so—at a compliment whose spontancity seems to argue its sincerity. They can no more help a gratified smile at a compliment to their beauty, than a dog can help licking his lips after swallowing a pound of butter. Both are so nice, and slip down so easily. But neither coupliment nor butter will prevent either Beauty or the Beauty from biting you immediately after the nice flavour has departed, and biting you, too, till their sharp, shining teeth meet in your favourite calf.

"Now, Sir," resumed the Viscountess, "when you have done staring at me, and twildling your fingers as if you had just been detected in stealing a pot of jam, perhaps you will sit down exactly where I bid you sit before, and tell me what I expressly sent for you to tell me."

"What may that be, my Lady?"

"Your history, and the truth. No romancing, no calling things by wrong names. Speak out plainly, and it will be the better for you. Nay," she added, "I don't know that I won't even buy that little picture; though, allow me to tell you, my young friend, that I have seldom seen a painting commenced with such good intentions, and finished in such a careless and slovenly manner."

He bowed his head meekly to the censure, for he felt that though some-

commenced with such good intentions, and finished in such a careless and slavenly manner."

He bowed his head meekly to the censure, for he felt that though somewhat unqualified, it was not undeserved. Then he sat himself down again on the davan, as his lady, his tyrant, had commanded him; but she sat no more near him. She drew the embroidered stool that was before her easel towards her, and snatching up her palette and maulstick, made a few careless touches on the picture of the diadened woman.

The painter watched her out of the corner of his eyes, and could see with what a firm hand she held the pencil, with what a broad firm sweep she had hegun to lay in a fresh shadow on the face. But he felt that his time for diffidence had ceased, and, bidding a long farewell to diffidence, he commenced his tale.

There was no positive reason why he should do so. Was it not impertinence on her Ladyship's part to ask him for an account of his life, instead

sine for diffilence had ceased, and, bidding a long farewell to diffidence, he commenced histale.

There was no positive reason why he should do so. Was it not impertinence on her Ladyship's part to ask him for an account of his life, instead asking him the price of his picture, and, paying it down to him there, let him go. He felt in the ridiculous position of an actor in a drama commencing an explanatory speech with, "It is now some wenty-five years since—," but he took heart of grace at last, and spoke.

He toth her that he was twenty-five years old, and that his recollection c suld go back to a time when he could not have been more than four or five years of age. That he remembered his mother, a tall handsome woman, who often used to cry over him, and tell him that he was the image of his tather, who was fair, and had blue eyes. In his early youth, he said, they, mother and son, appeared to live in affilience, but not in comfort. His mother was violent, passionate, often cruel, and always perverse to him—forbearing to chide him when he deserved it, treating him with absurd fondness when he least merited caresses, and with unreasonable severity when he was not amenable to blame. His mother had strange fits of hysterics, and stranger trances of deep, dead sleep. He admitted with a falter and a blush, that his mother's maid had told him, when he was about seven, that "mamma got tipsy," and though he was ignorant of what the thing meant at the time, he had never forgotten, and grew afterwards to learn with shame and horror, its real meaning. He told her that he had visited with his mother while still very young, both France and Italy, and in both countries had been for a short time in school, and that even after this lapse of years, he yet retained some loose smattering of the two langanges. When he was about ten years old, he said, he and his mother were living in Italy, at Florence, he thought, but there was another gentleman living with them then; a tall, strong, ferce gentleman, with long moustaches, who dr

"Never, ou my honour, Madam."

thing for some minutes.

"Never, ou my honour, Madam."

"Not a turkey, or a brace of fowls, now and then?"

"Not so much as an egg."

"No linen off hedges?"

"No even a pair of baby's socks."

"Poor fellow!" said the Viscountess, and she rose from her stool and stroked the painter's fair curly head.

The touch of her taper fingers vibrated through his brain as though an an electric current had passed through it.

"Now go on," the lady said, passing away from him. But she did not return to her easel. She sat down instead at the wondrous piano, all ebony and marqueterie; and as the painter resumed his story, ever and anon struck a fitful chord on the ivory keys, but more frequently remained with her fair head bending over the instrument. with her fair head bending over the instrunent.

(To be continued.)

A CHARLATAN'S FORTUNE.—Mengin, a noted French charlatan, died recently leaving a fortune of 400,000 tranes. He made his money by selling lead-peneils at a penny each. He and a "squire," dressed fantastically but very richly, traversed Paris in a cart, and by sounding a trumpet and other quackery old vast numbers of peneils. Mengin used to tell the crowd that he knew he was a "quack," and that he went through his tomfoolery in order to sell his peneils. He was in the habit of asking, if he had staid at home in a shop, dressed in a warchouse-coat, how many peneils would he sell!

Mercy on the Faros —Epicures are aware that the only part of the freg which is eaten is the hind legs. The Society for the Protection of Amonais, of Berne, has obtained the insertion, in a special law on the subject, of an article prohib ting the practice hitherto adopted of tearing off the hind legs of these animals before their heads are cut off.

THE QUEEN'S WELCOME TO MANCHESTER.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER-THE ROYAL CORTEGE PASSING THROUGH ST. ANNE'S SQUARE.

than handsome and imposing. That at Albert Bridge was really a most striking and imposing ornament; as was also that in St. Anne Square. In this thoroughfare, with St. Anne Street, the inhabitants, as in many other parts of the route, had rebelled against the parsimonions arrangement of the Town Council, which said to such and such an amount should the loyal demonstration go, and no further; and limited the sum to be spent on decorations to £1,000. They had accordingly raised a subscription among themselves and decorated these streets at their own expense. A Lofty coloured poles were placed at short intervals, and between and across the roads hung garlands of flowers and evergreens, which had a really beautiful effect. The last erection of the triumphant character was built at the junction of the Stretford Road with the Chester Road, close to the Old Trafford toll-bar, and a really graceful arch it was. Indeed, the facilities

for the exercise of taste in such erections are so many and so striking, that it is wonderful that they can ever

be ugly.

The great factories where
the labour which clothes half



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER-TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT OLD TRAFFORD,

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS-NO. IV.

LIBERALS.



TORD JOHN RUSSELL (CITT OF LONDON).
PROW A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL.



RIGHT HON. W. MONSPILL (LIMERICK COUNTY).
PROM A PHOTOGRAPH ST MAYER AND PPARSON.



A. W. KINGLAKE (BRIDGWATER).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NATALL.



SIR CHARLES NAPIER (SOUTHWARK).
PROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATEINS



W. G. LANGTON (BRISTOL). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL



T. R. HEADLAM (NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE).
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL



W. SCHOLEFIELD (BIRMINGHAM), FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL.



J. WHITE (PLYMOUTH), PROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATEINS.



W. EWART (DUMFRIES).
FROTOGRAPH BY MATALL



W. LASLETT (WORDERTER), FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATEINS



F. W. MARTIN (ROCHESTER). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAIALL.



M. D. MARSE (MALISBURY . FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL

CONSERVATIVES.



SIR J. Y. BULLER (S. DEVON). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



W. VANSITTART (WINDSOR). PROM A PROTOGRAPH BY MATALL.



C. N. NEWDFGATE (N. WARWICKSHIRE). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY EASTHAM, OF MANCHESTER



ADMIRAL WALCOTT (CHRISTCHURCH.) FROM A PROTOGRAPH BY JUEN WATAINS.

INORAM, Herbert (Boston), was born 1811, and married, 1845 ane, daughter of W. Little, E-q; was educated at Boston fe shich town be is a native). Is proprieter of the "Litus ared London News," and was formerly a printer and publisher London. He is in favour of the ballot, extension of the

on, William (Newcastle-under-Lyne), son of a surgeon gion, was born 1805, and married, 1829, Elizabeth of late Licut. Hughes, R.N. Is a Magis, and deport cheshire, a director of several railways, and was a merchant at Birkethead. He is a Laberal, in layout centary reform and the ballot, but opposed to the Magnit, surgeon.

JEPHEON-NORBETS, see Norreys.

Solutions.

"Jenvoine, Sir Jervoine Clark, Bart. (S. Hants), son of late
ev. Sir J. Jervoine, Bart., was born 1808, and married. 1829
corgians, daughter of G. N. Thompson, Esq. He is a Liberal
favour of progress, liberty of consence. and centralisation
to opposed to the ballot; will give Lord Palmerston an indepen-

JOHNSTONE, Sir John Vanden Bempde, Bart. (Scarb istone, Sir John Vanden Bempde, Bart. (Searbord), was 199, and married. 1825, Louisa, daughter of the late thop (Vernon) of York; was educated at Rugby and at oll., Cambridge. Is a magis, and dep.-lieut. for No for Yorkshire, and sat for a short time for Yorkshire. Liberal Conservative, in favour of free trade and the ion laws; supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

AGRIATONE, Hon. Henry Butler (Canterbury), brother of Dunboyne, was born 1809, and married, 1803, Isabella ughter of late Sir A. Munro, Bart.; was elected for Cantbury 1853, but unseated on pertion. He is a Conservative it favourable to all moderate and progressive reform.

JOHNSTONE, John James Hope (Dumfries Co), eldest s

Nosed to Mr. Locke King's motion.

JOLLIFFE, Hedworth Hylton (Wells), eldest surviving son of Sir W. H. Joliffe, Bart., M.P. for Petersfield, was born 1829, and educated at Eton and Oriel Coil, Oxford. Is a lieut. W. Somerset Yeomany; was formerly capt. 4th Light Dragoons, nwhich regiment he served in the Crimea. He is a Conservative; opposed to the Maynooth grant and abolition of Jewi hisabilities, but in favour of national education.

JOLLIFFE. Sir William George Hylton, Bart. (Petersfield), was born 1800, and married, 1825, Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. B. Paget. He is a magis. for Surrey, Sussex, and Hants, and late col. Surrey Yeomaury, and was under-sec. of state for Home Department under Lord Derby. He is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and Locke King's motion; supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

JONES, David, of Pantglås (Carmarthenshire) was born 1810.

Jones, David, of Pantglås (Carmarthenskire) was born 1810 and married, 1845, Margaret, daughter of late Sir G. Campbell sart.; was educated Charterhouse School. Has been high heriff of co. Carmarthen. He is a Conservative, in favour o hurch reform and Locke King's motion, but opposed to the faynooth grant; voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

REMANDOON GRANT; voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

KRATING, Sir Henry Singer, Q.C. (Reading), son of the late deut. Gen. Sir H. S. Krating, was born 1804, and married 1813, Gertrude, daughter of the late Major Gen. Evans, R.A., as educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin. Is a barrister-at-law and encher of the lnner Temple. He is a Liberal, in favour of the allot, extended franchise, Locke King's motion, and secular ducation; opposed to church-rates and the Mannooth grant; id not vote on the Chinese question. Now holds the office Solicitor-General.

of Solieitor-General.

KELLY, Sir Fitzroy, Q.C. (E. Suffolk), son of the late R. H. Kelly, R.N., was born 1796, and married, 1821, Agnes, daughter of Capt. Mason. Is a bencher of Lincoln's lnn, and standing Counsel to the Bank of England; was Solicitor-General under Sir R. Peel and Lord Derby; and has sat for Ipawich, Cambridge, and Harwich. He is a Conservative, in favour of relief of agricultural and shipping Interests, of extended frauchise, and of civil and religious liberty; voted for Mr. Cobden's motion.

and of civil and religious liberty; voted for Mr. Cobden's motion.

KENDALL, Nicholas (E. Cornwall), son of a Cornish clergyman, was born 1800, and married, 1523, a daughter of J. Wymond, Esq.; is a graduate of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Is a depicient, for Cornwall, special dep. Warden of the Stannaries, and capt. of the Cornwall Rangers. He is a Conservative, in favour of religious education; but opposed to the admission of Jews and the Maynocolt grant; voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions and Locke King's motion; will give a conditional support to Lord Palmerston.

Kyr, Richard (Downpatrick), son of late, D. Ker, Esq., M. P., by a daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and brother of D.S. Ker, Esq., late M. P., for . o. Down, was born 1826, and married, 1856, a daughter of the Caivert, Esq. He is a Liberal-Conservative, in favour of the Maynooth grant, and voted for Ministers on the China question.

Kyranson, Sir Edward Clarence, Bart. (Eye), eldest son of the late General Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., many years M. P. for Eye, was born 1821, and married, 1844, Caroline, daughter of third Earl of Ilchester, Islieut, in the Suffolk Yeomany Cavalry, He is a Conservative, in favour of religious education, and opposed to removal of Jewish disabilities and to Locke King's motion; voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

Kreshaw, James (Stockport), is a manufacturer at Mancheshamer and the later of the market of the control of the co

Kershaw, James (Stockport), is a manufacturer at Manches r, and a magis, for Manchester, of which he has been mayor e is a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, short par aments, the ballot, extension of the suffrage, and Locke King' prosed to the principle of religious endowmer ynooth grant; did not vote on the China quest

*King, Edward Bolton (S. Warwickshire), son of late E. ing, Esq., and nephew of late Bishop (King) of Rochester, was rn 1801, and married, 1828, Georgiana, daughter of late R. night, Esq., M.P. 1s a dep.-lieut, for Warwickshire and lieut.bl. Warwick Yeomanry; formerly sat for Warwick. He is a beral, but a friend of the agricultural interest; a supporter education and economy, and of the home and toreign ponicy Lord Palmerston.

5, James King (Herefordshire), son of the late Rev. J. 2000, who assumed the name of King, was born 1806, and 1, 1835, Mary, daughter of K. F. Mackenzie, Esq.; is a te of Bailloil Coil. Oxford; a magis, and dep.-het. for ridshire, and was formerly captain of the Hereford He is a Conservative, but in favour of moderate reform, boased to the Maynooth grant and Locke King's motion; voteon the China question.

of vote on the China question.

10. Hon. Peter John Locke (E. Surrey), brother of a pof Lovelace, was born 1811, and married, 1836, Loui eter of late W. M. Ilcare, Esq.; was educated at Harro Transity Coll., Cambridge. He is a Liberal, in favour lilot and abolition of the law of primogeniture; has intained to the law of primogeniture; has intained the law relating to administration of deceased points of the law relating to administration of deceased pis opposed to religious endowments and the Maynoc; voted against Ministers on the China question.

Vingi Akv. Alexander William (Bridgewater), son of late kinglake, Esq., washorn 1811, and is unmarried; waseducated kton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Is a barnster-at-law ed 1837), retired 1886; and author of "Eothen." He advanced Liberal; but enters Parliament uppledged to support of any minister; unsuccessfully rough in 1852,

THE NEW PARLIAMENT .- (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 366.)-The new Members are indicated thus (*

En s resolutions.

Kinnard, was born 1815, and married, 1843, Mary, daugh f W. R. Hoare, Esq.; is a partner in Messrs. Banson's Ball Mall, and formerly held a diplomatic appointment. He a favour of civil and ecclesisation of reform, and of religionary to the Mary of the

orled Ministers on the Counce questions, cocke King's motion.

KNATCHBULL, William Francis (E. Somerset), a distant outsin of Sir N. Knatchbull, Bart., was born 1804, and m rried, 829, Emma, daughter of C. G. Gray, Eqq.; was educated at Vunchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford 1s a magis, and an other control of the Councer of the Church of Somerset, and lieut.col. N. Somerset Yeomerset, and lieut.col. N. Somerset Yeomerset.

LANGTON, William Henry Gore (Bristol), son of the late colonel W. Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset, was born 802, and married, 1825, Maria, daughter of J. Lewis, Esq.; was educated at Harrow, and at Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Is a magis and dep-lieut, for Somerset, and has been mayor of Bristol. He is a Liberal, in favour of administrative reform, he ballot, Locke King's motion, and secular education, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; voted against Mr. Cobden's re-olutions on Chins.

Christon, William Henry Powell Gore (W. Somerset), grand-on of the late Colonel W. G. Langton, M.P., and nephew of the Member for Bristol, was born 1838, and married, 1846, kunn, daughter of the 2nd Duke of Bucklepham; was edu-ated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Is a magis, and lep-lieut, for Somerset. He is a Conservative; in favory of eligious education, but opposed to admission of Jews, the May-ooth grant, and Locke King's motion; supported Mr. Cobden's esolutions on China.

lemple. He is a Liberal, in favour extended franchise, the allot, Locke King's motion, and clurch and parliamentary represents; supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

"Laure, John (Barnstaple), an East India and Bank profictor, was born 1797, and married, 1834, Eliza, daughter of Koblet, Esq. He is a depolect for Middlesex, and a magis or Essex; was formerly a merchant in London and a Government contractor. He is a Conservative; in favour of nations and religious instruction; opposed to the Maynooth grant; war set chosen for Barnstaple in 1854, but unseated on petition.

Legit, George Cornwall (N. Cheshire), the representative of a ancient Cheshire family, was born 1804, at dimarried, 1828 source, daughter of E. Taylor, Esq.: is a graduate of Christhurch, Oxford, major of 2nd Cheshire Militia, and has been chigh-sheriff of Chesnire. He is a Liber-1 Conservative, in

or, Lord Henry George Charles Gordon (Chichester), re son of the Duke of Richmond, was born 1821; was at Westminster, and is a graduate of Christ Church, Was précis writer to Earl of Aberdeen when Sccretary gin Affairs, and a lord of the Treasury under Lord Though a Conservative, he is opposed to a return to u, and voted for the Maynooth grant; supported Mr.

COLM, Earl of (Newark), eldest son of the Duke of New was born 1834, and educated at Eton, and at Chris Oxford. Is cornet in the Sherwood Bangers. Will undependent support to Lord Palmerston; is not preported by the Computation of the Comput

LINDSAY, William Schaw (Tynemouth) one of those who have risen from the rooks," was born 1816, and married, 1842, elen, doughter of the late J. Stewart, Eq. 1s head of the ouse of Landsiy and Co., merchants and shipowners in the ty; was formerly in the merchant service. He is a decided

Joseph (Honiton), a distinguished civil eng 1805, and educated at Barastey. He is in fav-torm in church and state; voted for the ballo-grant, Lucke King's motion, and Mr. Cobden's

ofton by pairing.

*Lorks, Sir Massey, Bart. (Westbury), eldest son of the late R. Lopes, many years M.P. for Westbury, was born 1818 in married, 1854, Bertha, daughter of Sir J. B. Y. Buller art., M.P.; was educated at Winchester, and Oriel Coll. Kford. Is captain in the 2nd Boyon Militia, and a dep.-lieut r Devon. He is returned as a Laberal Conservative.

or Devon. He is returned as a Liberal Conservative.

LOVAINE, Lord (N. Northumberland), eldest son of the Beverley, and will one day in all probability be Do Northumberland, was born 1810, and married, 1845, I aughter of H. Drummond, Esq. M.P.; was educated at a s magis. for Northumberland and major in the Nor and Militia; was formerly captain in the Grenadier G and sat before the Reform Bill fer Berealston. He is the old school; opposed to the Maynooth grant and sion of Jens; supported Mr. Cobden's motion.

on or sens; supported Mr. Codden's motion.

Lowe, Rt. Hon. Robert (Kidderminster), son of a cle
f Notts, was born 1811, and married, 1836, Georgiana,
er of G. Orred, Esq.; was educated at Winchester and
ersity Coll., Oxford, where he was first class in class
flerwards Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Is a barrister, ar
sed at the Australian bar; was a member of the Co
ydney in 1843-50, and nember for Sydney in 1848-50.

LOWTHER, Henry (W. Cumberland), eldest son of the folionel Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, and nepher all folionel Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, and nepher all folionel Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland, and merried, 1852, aughter of St. G. F. Caulieid. Esq.; was educated at ninster, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Was formerly at the list Life Guards. He is a Conservative, opposed faynooth grant, and admission of Jews; voted will collider on the China question.

"MACAULAY, Kenneth, Q.C. (Cambridge), son of the lacular and cousin of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaular and loss, and married, 1848, Harriet, only daughter ollcomie, Eq. M.D.; was educated at Jesus College cities. In a harrister of the Midland Circuit. He is retained and perbying opposed to Lord Palmerston's ships, the Maynooth grant, and abolition of church-rate ceted in 1852, but unseated on petition.

was born 1813, and mean.
F. Willes, Esq.; was educate office. Is a mags a Liberal; in favour of emissions disabilities, but n

John (Co. Louth), eldest son of the q., M.P., and cousin of Captain Banbury, is born 1798, and married, 1840, Anne, e. kev. J. H. G. Letroy, Is a magis, and h. He is a Conservative; in favour of a "tion policy."

. Is a barrister at law; ant fermerly for Dunds or of a "Life of R. L. Sheil;" "Industrial Hi ations," &c. He is a L beral; in favour of ce Jewish emancipation, and a large extension

ranchise.

Macan, William Henry (Co. Westmeath), son of the late Mr. Magan, of Cloumel, King's Co., was born 1820, and maried, 1849. Georgian, daughter of the Earl of Albemarie vivorced from Major Hill). Is a magis, for Co. Westmeath and was formerly capt. in the 4th hight Dragoon. He is one of the Irish Independent Opposition; in favour of the ballot epeal of the union, and the Maynooth grant; supported Ministers on the China onesition.

peal of the union, and the Maynooth grant; supported arrange the China question.

Mactrac, John Francis (Dungaryon), editor of the "Canniner," was born 1815, and married, 1843, Margaret, day of R. Baily, Eag. Is a member of the Irish bar, and sen mayor of Cork. He is one of the Irish Independent osation; in favour of tenant-right, civil and religious libe en Maynooth grant, and Locke King's motion; did not vot

ee China question.

"Mainwaring, was born 1807, and married, 1837, Anna, daughter
J. L. Salusbury; was educated at Rugby. Sat formerly for
the Derbligh boroughs, as a supporter of the late Sir R. Peel
e is now a Liberal, and in favour of moderate recorn in
unserb and sir.

poort to Lord Palmerston.

MANGLES, Ross Deunelly (Guildford), son of the late Mr. angles, formerly M.P. for Guildford, was born 1801, and mared, 1830, Harriet, daughter of the late G. Newcome, Esq.: as educated at Eton and Hall-ybury. Is Chairman of the tast India Company, and was formerly in the Bengal cuit Helis a Liberal; in faviur of the ballot, social pro-

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GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

EXTRA NUMBER OF THE

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

No. 117.- Vol. 5.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

PRICE 25D. - STAMPED, 33D.

TRIAL OF M'SS MADELEINE SMITH,
FOR POISONING HER LOVER, EMILE L'ANGELIER.
The trial of Miss Madeleine Smith for poisoning her lover, Emile L'Angeleir, at Glasgow, will take rank as one of the most remarkable in the criminal records of this country of not merely our own age but of preceding times. When Palmer's eatalogue of crimes came to light, the more respectable portion of society regarded his villanies as altogether exceptional; startling as they were, they were still the acts of a desperate gambler—a turfite and a betting man—one of a class that numbers amongst its members few homest men, and a lection of rogues, cheats, and liars, and which is very generally considered as altogether without the pale of decent society. The motive, best'es, by which Palmer was actuated was the mere vulgar one of lucre.

Now, as regards Miss Smith, she occupies a very different rank in the ceial scale. She is the daughter of a retired architect, moving in the best translance closes; is young, handsome, accomplished, and indeed received her finishing education at a boarding school near London; we may presume, too, that she is what is call d well brought up, as she appears to have regularly frequented a place: f public worship, and attended family prayers in her father's house. It is abundantly proved by the very remarkable letters read during the progress of the trial—a massionale series of epistles that are on a nar with the world-renowned letters of Heloise to Abelard, and and those of her prototyps and namesake, Roussean's famous heroine, that to one period of the intercourse, secret and guilty as it might be, between Madeleine Smith and L'Angelier, she hadthe most intense love for her paramour. This love gradually paled before the advances of another suitor, who presented himself before her with honourable intentions, and backed with her tather's approval, L'Angelier, it seems, would not be shaken off, but at the first hint she gave him of a desire to cancel their engagement he turns upon her, and threatens to place her l

to rid herself of her lover.

"The first important point in the inquiry," observed the Lord-Advocate in his masterly summing up of the evidence, "is that Emile L'Angelier died of arsenic. The symptoms he exhibited were those of poisoning by arsenic; the stomach and intestines when examined and analyzed were found to contain a great quantity of arsenic. The next question is—by whom was that poison was administered? What is the evidence that connects the prisoner at the lar of arsenic. The next question is—by whom was that poison was administered? What is the evidence that connects the prisoner at the bar with the death of L'Angelier. This young lady (the prisoner) returned from a London boarding-school in the year 1853. She met L'Angelier's history has not been very clearly brought out. It is plain, unquestionably, that in 1851 he was in very poor and destitute circumstances. Of his character I say nothing at present but this, that it is quite clear that by energy and attention he had won his way up to a position that was at least respectable—a position in which those who came in contact with him plainly had for him a very considerable regard. When Miss Smith therefore first became acquainted with L'Angelier he was a man moving in a respectable position, bearing a respectable character, liked by all those who came in contact with him, spoken of by the three landladies with whom he lodged in the highest possible terms—a man of whom the Chancellor of the French Consulate spoke as respectable and steady, a man spoken of by his employers and by his fellow-clerks in Huggins' warehouse also in the highest terms. These two persons met; they were introduced, I assume, clandestinely. After a time, it seems, an

his employers and by his fellow-clerks in Huggins' warehouse also in the highest terms. These two persons met; they were introduced, I assume, clandestinely. After a time, it seems, an attackment commenced, which was forbidden by her parents. It is only right to say that the letters of the prisoner at that period show good teeling, real affection, and a proper sense of duty. This went on; the intercourse was again renewed, and in the course of 1856, it assumed a criminal aspect; and she had soon so completely committed herself to him that she belonged to him, and could with honour belong to no one else. But her affection began to cool; another suitor appeared; she endeavoured to break off her connection with L'Angelier by coldness, and asked him to return her letters. He refused, and threatened to put them into the hunds of her father. There is much that is dishonourable in this case, but not that. It would not have been honourable to allow the prisoner at the bar to become the wife of any honest man. It was then she saw the position she was in; she knew what letters she had written to L'Angelier; she knew what he could reveal; she knew that, if those letters were sent to her father, not only would her marriage with Mr. Minnoch be broken off, but that she could not hold up her head again. She writes in despair to him to give her back her letters; he refuses. There is one incident—she attempts to buy prussic acid; there is another incident—she buys arsenic; there is a third incident—she buys arsenic again. Her letters, instead of continuing demands for the recovery of her letters, again assume all the warmth of affection they had the year bafore. On the 12th of March she has been with Mr. Minnoch, making arrangements for her marriage. On the 21st she invites L'Angelier to come, with all the ardour of passion, to see her; she buys arsenic on the 18th, and L'Angelier dies of poison on the morning of the 22nd. The story is strange; and in its horrors almost incredible."

Betore her trial, tor the few days the priso

TUESDAY, JUNE 30 .- FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.—FIRST DAY.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

Early in the morning, which was wet and dull, a considerable crowd had assembled in the Parliament Square, round about the entrance door of the High Court of Justicisry; and on this being opened, as the clock of the acjoining church of St. Giles struck the hour of eight, a rush was made or admission. None were, however, permitted ingress save the special and common jurors cited for the occasion, the members of the Faculty of Advocates, the Writers to the Signet, and other branches of the legal profession, and the members of the corps of the Edinburgh and Glasgow press. These several classes did not fill more than one half of the available accommodation in the Court-room; but the doors were inexorably shut against all others until the Court was formally opened. Even then only those were allowed to enter who had obtained tickets of admittance from the officers of Court. By the time that the Judges arrived the crowd of people in the neighbourhood of the court had become very great.

Precisely at five minutes before ten o'clock there entered the Court the Lord Advocate, accompanied by the Solicitor-General and Donald Mackenzic, Esq., one of the Advocates-Depute. At the same time there appeared on the other side of the bar, the counsel for the accused, the Dean of Faculty (John Inglis, Esq.), George Young, Esq., and A. Moncrieff, Esq. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the Lord Justice-Clerk took his seat on the bench, accompanied by Lords Ivory and Handyside.

After the appearance of their Lordships the Court was delayed for some

hands a cambric handkerchief and a bottle of smelling salts. Her figure seemed to be less than the middle size, and girlish and slight.

Her portrait has thus been sketched by another pen:—Miss Smith is about five feet two inches in height. She has an elegant figure, and can neither be called stout nor slim. She looks older than her years, which are twenty-one. I should have guessed her age to be twenty-four. Her eyes are deep-set, large, and some think beautiful; but they certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow is of the ordinary size, and her face inclines to the oval. Her nose is prominent, but is too long to be taken as a type for the Roman, and too irregular to remind one of Greece. Her complexion, in spite of prison life, is clear and fresh—indeed, blooming—unless the colour with which it was suffused was the effect of internal excitement and nervousness. Her cheeks are well coloured, and the insimuation that a rosy hue is imparted by artificial means, made by some portions of the press, does not seem well founded. Her hir, of which she has a rich projusion, is quietly arranged in the fashion prevalent before the Eugenie style. She was dressed simply, yet elegantly. She wore a brown silk dress, with black silk cloak, with a small straw bonnet, trimmed with white riband, of the fashionable shape, exposing the whole front of the head. She also had lavender cooured gloves, a white cambric handkerchief, a silver-topped

sweet trelle—no trace of huskiness or emotion perceptible in the voice, no trembling on her tongue, "Not guilty."

Here further detention took place, in consequence of the non-appearance of another most material witness, namely, Professor Frederick Penny, of the Andersonian University, Glasgow. During this delay, some person on leaving the court banged one of the side doors, near which the prisoner was sitting which caused here to

During this delay, some person on leaving the court banged one of the side doors, near which the prisoner was sitting, which caused her to start in considerable alarm,—her chest positively heaving with the excitement.

Dr. Penny having at length arrived, was rebuked by the presiding Judge, and the following ury was then empannelled:—James Christie, farmer, Hailes; James Pearron, farmer, Northfield; James Walker, farmer, Kilpunt; Charles Thomson, coal merchant, York Place; William Sharp, Auckland Villa; Archibald Weir, bootmaker, Leith; Hugh Hunter, cabinet maker; Circus Place; Robert Andrw, cowfeeder, Nether Liberton; George Gibb, shoemaker, Glover Street, Leith; William Moffatt, teacher, Duke Street; David Forbes, Scotland Street; Alex, Thomson, Torphichen; Charles King, Shakspeare Square; Andrew Williamson, clerk, Parkside Place; Alex, Morrison, carrier, Linlithgow.

ASPECT OF THE COURT.

The scene in the court-room is such as the High Court of Justiciary has never presented before in the present century. The whole of the Faculty of Advocates would seem to be there, filling more than their own gallery; a goodly array of Writers to the Signet appear in their gowns; upwards of a score of reporters for the press are ready to ply their busy pencils; the western side gallery abounds in mustachioed scions of the aristocracy; ministers of the Gospel are there gathering materials for discourses; and eivic dignitaries are in abundance. A few—a very few—ladies are mingled in the throng. Among the clergy were noticed Principal Lee, William Pulsford, the celebrated Independent preacher, Dr. Andrew Thomson, Professor Harper, and Mr. Hibbs, an episcopalan priest, who "goes in" for preaching about Palmer and Dove, and will no doubt have a morning sermon one of these Sabbaths devoted to Madeleine Smith. Later in the day Lords Cowan and Ardmillan, on being relieved from their duties elsewhere, come and ast in undress on the bench: so did the venerable Lord Murray, and Lords Wood, Deas, and others. In the midst of all this exc



MISS MADELEINE HAMILTON SMITH .- (FROM A BREICH

time by the non-appearance, in answer to her citation, of Mrs. Jenkins, a most material witness in the case; but after the lapse of a little while she was found, and about 25 minutes to 11, when all eyes were turned in the direction of the bar, a very young lady of short stature and slight form, with features sharp and prominent, and restless and sparkling eye, was seen to ascend the trap-stair, and step into the dock with alt the buoyancy with which she might have entered the box of a theatre. This was the prisoner, Madeleine Hamilton Snith, who took her seat with perfect composure, being attended on her left hand by the matron of the Edinburgh Jail, and, as usual, by a policeman on either side.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

One writer describes her personal appearance as more than ordinarily prepossessing. Her features, he says, express great intelligence and energy of character. Her profile is striking, the upper part of her face exhibiting considerable prominency, while the lower part is cast in a most delicate mould, and her complexion is soft and fair. Her eyes are large and dark and full of sensibility. She looks younger than her reputed age of 21, but at the same time, her countenance betrays the effect of confinement and anxiety, in an air of langour and weariness, which her natural spirits and strength of mind in vain attempt to conceal. She was elegantly but simply attired in a white straw bonnet, trimmed with white ribbon and mounted with a figured black veil, which, however, she did not make use of to conceal her face with. She had on a visite trimmed with lace; her gown was of brown silk. She held in her gloved

Mr. Archiball Smith, Sheliff-Sub-titue of Linarkshire, was the first witness called. On entering the witness-box he was sworn after the following form:—One of the Judges rose up, held up his right bend, and ordered the witness to follow his example, and repeat after him the words of the solemn appeal to the Almighty.

The witness then said—I know the prisoner. She was judicially examined before me, and emitted a declaration on the slat March. She was examined on the energe of munder before her declaration was emitted. The greater part of the questions at the examination were public and the inswers were given clearly and distinctly. There was no appearance of hesitation or reserve. There was a great up, earlier of frankiess and cancour.

Wr. Gorg. Gev. of the in the sheliff Clerk's Office, Glasgow, stated that he was present when the declaration was emitted by the prisoner.

And Dublic Jeak has with whom L'Angelir lodg d, deposed that he came to live at the house in July of last very, and continued with her to his death. The witness and— 'The decreased enjoyed general good health. I recoil of his having an inlerse about the middle of rebinary. That was not the first across allness he had since he came to lodge with me: he had one eight or ten days before. One night he wished a passaker, sake thought he would be out late. I went to brid, and did not hear him come in. I knocked again, and he answered, 'Come in, if you please.'

you please.'
The witness was here removed, and the Lord Advocate preferred a request that the Court wou'd allow the medical witnesses to hear that part of the evidence descriptive of the symptoms manifested by M. L'Angerier before his death; but the Dean of Faculty objecting to this course, the Court, as both parties would not consent, so used to admit the medical

Wire survaimed—I week bitch Mr. I Angelier's room. He said, 'I have been very greenin newtoner. There as an agreenic will have to more that the value of the property of the p

When witness said to Miss Perry how sorry the lady would be that

he was going to be normed to, she desired witness not to any much about it, or to say nothing arount r.

A short interval took place at this period, during which the Judges and Counsel retired. One of the officers brought and offered Miss Smith some refreshments, but she very pointely declined to partake of anything. At hall-past three the Court resumed.

refreshments, but she very pointely declined to partake of anything. At hal-past three the Court resumed.

Mrs. Jane Gillon, or Bayne, reading at Bridge of Allan, said—I recollect Mr. L'Angelier count g to my rouse on 19th of March, between five and say o'clock cooling. He took bedgings 19th Much was on Thurshay. He remained till Sabbath. He had that morocco bey with him. He is it not in good health and soonis. He let on Sinday siternoon at two o'clock. He did not tell me why he left. He intended to stay longer.

Charles Neil Ruther'toord, dinegast, Bridge of Allan, deposed—I was postmaster at Bridge of Allan at the big ming of his year, but not now. That envelope has been stamped at my office. On the 22d March, a gentleman of the name of L'Angelier left, ha cord at my office. I gave this letter to inn when it was colled for. The letter B on the pishmank inducates the time of arrival, which is about half past ten. The number of Slasgow about seven in the morning.

Mr. Fairfoul, guard to the Calcidonas Rail-past the time of arrival, which is about laff past ten. The number of the following Rail-pay said—I was guard of the train that left. Siring on the 22d of March at half-post there. A getemma, apparently a foreigner, went by that from going to Glasgow. I have a superrotype is like the gentleman referred to.

Wallam Stevenson, warehouseman, of Glasgow, deposed that L'Angelier was mpooyed in the same establishment (Hizzins and Co). L'Angelier got leave of subserve in the month of March, and went to Bridge of Allan, dated the 20 h of March, stating that he would return on the following Thursday. Witness received a letter from the deceased while he was at Bindge of Allan, dated the 20 h of March, stating that he would return on the following Thursday. Witness was therefore any prized when he heard that L'Angelier was dead in Glasgow on unday the 2du. The letter to witness from deceased, said that he tell much better, though his limbs were "all lasor," and accreed while he has better from the poeker of L'Angelier w

better, though its information in the pocket of L'Angelier after his death was produced: litren as follows:

Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? O, beloved, are you iil? Come to me. Sweet one, I waited and watched for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night, the same hour and arrangement. Do come, awert love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your bracks. Come, and we shall be happy. A kins, fond love; adicu, with fond embraces.—Ever believe me to be your own dear, fond Mins. Witness proceeded to say that he knew Mr. L'Angelier had a memorandum book. He got it from decrased's lodgings. Shown a memorandum book, and asked if that was the book, he replied that it was, and that he took it with him to the office, and put it into a parcet and scaled it up. He saw it subsequently given up to the rublic authorities.

A labelon the book, in the witness's handwriting, declared that it was four din L'Angelier's desk at the office. On being asked for an explanation of these discrepant statements, witness said—I put it in his deak scaled up, and it was oppened afterwards, and labeled when taken cut.

By the Court—Did you put that scaled parcel into L'Angelier's desk after you seal dit un?—I d d.

When you put it into the desk, was it scaled up?—

By the Court—Did you put that scaled parcel into L'Angelier's utak and it un?—I did.

By the Dean of Faculty—When you put it into the desk, was it scaled up?—I was not. Did you take it out of his desk?—Not after it was put in tid the file regot it. Did you take it out of his desk at any time whitever after you

had complained to him that the bays in the office had got at and runninged the dak. The entries in the journal terminated on the 14th of March; they were in L'Angelier's writing—some of them in penel. Witness found a number of letters in a little leathern case; they were handed over to the police.

The Solicitor-General was about to ask the witness to read the entries in the Journal, but the Deau of Faculty interposed.

A short discussion then ensued, as to how far the memorandum book could be received as evidence, and the Judges retired to consider the objection urged by the Dean of Faculty. During this interval the female warder in attendance on Miss Smith twice pressed upon her to partake of some retreshment, but the accused, in spite of the urgent entreaties of her attendant, steadily persisted in her refusal.

On the return of the Judges into Court, the Lord Justice-Clerk intimated that the entries in the memorandum-hook could not be read at that stage of the case, and the trial was a ljourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1 .- SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.—SECOND DAY.

On the second day of the trial, the prisoner entered the court with the same degree of self-possess on that she had previously exhibited. She sat for some time unveiled, and never during the day even slightly hung her head, except when reference was made to her love letters sent to the deceased. The chief part of the day's proceedings was taken up by the examination of the medical witnesses. The weakest evidence was taken first, and the strongest afterwards. The tall figure of Dr. Christison, and his countenance pare from recent indisposition, contrasted with the shorter stature, but powerfully intellectual head, of his immediate predecessor, the professor from Glasgow. The moment perhaps during the medical evidence when the audience were most excited was when the great amount of areance which had been discovered was stated by Dr. Penny. Muss Smith appeared to give great attention to the statements of the medical men.

Stevenson, the witness last examined, was receiled. He said—I first give up

professor from Glisegow. The moment perhaps during the medical evidence when the statiscan even much excited was sheen the great amount of around scale that was then the great amount of a common of the control of the

marder. The party was in custedy by this time. Neither the Sheriff nor the Field examined the repositors of deceased, so far as I saw. The letters from the various piaces were put into a bag, but no inventory was made. There were no litters left. The officers got everything that was in the repositors of the deceased, including those in the accord bonds riting (Mass Perry's). Murray and another officer got away a brown paper pared of letters from the lodgings, but I cannot say that the pared was sealed. In the cause of my precognitions I was asked to put my initials to some of the letters only.

On this witness being reheved.

The Lord-Justice Clerk said—I think it right to say that I know of no duty at once so urgent and so inversitive as that of the Sheriff superintending the direction of every step in a precognition for nurder, and in the experience of myself as an old Crown officer, and of my brethren as sheriffs, the course which this case appears to have taken is unprecedented. You are at hisely to go, Mr. Stevenson. Your menorandum book has not been keep, perh-ps, very regularly or scientifically, but I think you have done everything according to the best of your judgment and experience, nor do I suppose there is any imputation in the matter against you.

once so urgent and so innerative as that of the Sherif superinced in great in of every step in a precignition for nurder, and in the experience of uspet as an old Crown efficer, and of my brethren as sheriffs, the course which this case appears to have taken is unprecidented. You are at liberty to you, My Steviewn. Your memorandum book has not been kent, perhaps, very regularly or scientification. Your memorandum book has not been kent, perhaps, very regularly or scientification, but I think you have done everything seconding to the beat of your judgment and experience, nor do I suppose there is any imputation in the matter against you.

The D art of baculty—Oh, no; quite the contrary.

The Lord Advicate—I think it ignt to say that, perhaps, before the end of the ease, in some respects the observations of your Lordsing with the modified. The Lird-Justice Cleft.—That may be. I only speck as no the examination of one stiness who had apparently first received possession of all the letters to be founded on in support of this charge.

The wincers was desired to be in attendance, lest he should be called for again, Dr. Hingh thomson, plaid on the consulted me action of the Step of Petrucy as to a cold, a cough, and a hol on his week. I prescribed for him. I saw home that any action of the consulted me action on the Step of Petrucy as to a cold, a cough, and a hol on his week. I prescribed for him. I saw home its angeanance on the neck. He compation, the particular of the consulted me action of the was very leveling off in several places. He compating, and a particular presentance to the furbility of the furbility of the consulted me action of the consulting of the consulted me action of the consulting the precise of the cold, but annot er bod had more than the furbility of the consulted the visit of the consulting of the consulted him to the consulted him to the consulting of the consulted him to the consulting of the consulting of the consulting

Contest, and Dr. Freinny were present. The collin was opened in our presence, and the body taken out. I recognised that the body of I buggiter. It was passicularly well preserved. We removed various portions of organs of the budy for analysis. A report was made of he state of these organs to the effect that on the similar intestine and other organs there was a co-aiderable quantity of arsence. All the substances removed from the body on the exhaustic were left with Dr. Penny. When I came on the Monday, M. s. Jenkins showed me shat deceased and vomited or purged. It was not preserved that I know of. I had first made a short report to Mr. Stevn son before the report of the 2Ph of March. When I attended M. L'Angelber in February there were no symptoms that I could say were not tinese on binious attack.

Dr. Jones Steven, physician of Gasgow, was now called. His evidence was as forous.—I was a sun for carly in the morning of the 23rd of March by Mrs. Jenkins, who stated that a lodger of hers was ill. I myself had been till for short a week, and I was unsaling to go out at night, and I h might from the describition given I aright prescribe without going. It was named to see as a bir us attack, and scenard from the description of symptoms to be so. I told fer to give him not water to make him vomit, and then to give him some law famm. Mrs. Jenkins came back for me, and when she sid he was a Frenchman I thought I had better go, lest he night not be understood by those attending them. When I shaw him his features were pinched, and he app ared both mensally and physically copressed. I spoke to him. His voice d in out seem particularly seek when I first entered, but it become we sker while I was there. He complained of his breathing being painful, out it did not seen harried. He also complained of coldiness and pain over the region of the stomach. I dissuanted him from speaking, and ordered more bankets and hot water. He seemed to have contest effectively, and I presentled a little morphia. His public was not serve week,

The prisoner still looked fresh and animated, but in the course of the day became a little more resites and excited than she had previously, and particularly when her former school companion. Miss Buchanan, and the gentleman to whom she was latterly engaged, Mr. Minnoch, were in the hax.

Charles O'Neill deposed to the accuracy of a plan which he had made of the house, 7. Biythavoor Square, occupied by the prisoner's lather. It was situate at the corner of Biythavo of Square and Main's Street, entering from Biythavord Square. It comes seed of two flavors—a street flavor and sunk flavor. Mr. Mannoch and Mr. Douglas residing in the floors (or houses, as a thoese described the mi) above. There were six windows altegether in the ower and part ails anok floor; three looked noto the area in troot, to Biythavord Square, two 10 Main's Street, and one into the area belind. The wildows in Main's Street were stackingors outside with arou bars. The window of Miss Smith's hed-form were one of these. The

The nex' whees was the prisoner's school companion and friend, and was to have been her bridesmand, narely, Miss Buchanso. She was stended in the Court by her father, Dr. Buchanso, of Dumbaten, and entered the witness-box with great officerty, and evidently much distressed.

as with her from three to half-past for. I saw her then in her own house. I had been visiting Glasgow for a week or two. Nothing particular cassed between us on the SOth. I asked her about her marriage, and we spoke of it together.

Ars Walcot (formerly Augusta Giubilei) said—I was a pupil teacher in a school at Clapton in the year 1832. I never advised the prisoner to use arrenic as a coancetic, or to apply it to her face and arms diluted with water: nor, indeed, to use it in any wey. I never had any conversation with her about the use of arsenic, that I recol ect. I believe I never had any conversation with her also about the use of arsenic to improve the breath, and that those who so took it were remarkable for their plumpuess. I believe I never had any conversation with the prisoner about this passage.

Whilam Murry, lately page to and restoined with Mr. Smith—I went into Mr. Smith's service in November, and sent in the room as you go in at the low trunt does, on the left hand side. Miss Madelvine Smith slept on the right hand size he youd the kitchen—a room which has two windows to Man's Street. There were also a cook and housenside in the house, named Christina Hargart and Ci arlotte M'Lean. They slept in the room at the other end of the passage, on the left.

Miss Madeleine once sent me to an apothecary about four months ago. I recollect her being missed from home one morning. I was about six wels or two months before that I was at the apothecary's. I went for prussic acid. She gave me a hone, with the worse "a smill phial of prussic acid." I took it to an apothecary's, Dr. Yaman's, in Sauchichall Street, but they would not give it me. I went back to Miss Sanith, and told her or She said, "Yery well; never mind." She said she wanted it for her bands. I did not know M. It'Angelier by sight or otherwise. I have posted letter, for Miss Sanith, lave obserted some with something like that name, but I never could make out shat it was. It was my business to lock the area gate, but I sametimes forgot. I went to bed about ten on Sunday, the 22d of March. I select very sound. I heard no nonse before the morning. Miss Madeleine had not zone to ber room when I went to bed. It was on the Thursday after the Sunday Miss Smith was found missing. Mrs. Smith told me about ten o'clock, she was missing. She came back at night. I recollect Christian Haggart being unwell that Sunday. She kept her bed till about ax o'clock. After coming down from worship on Sunday night I went to bed. I went to br. Yesman's she nearest ahop. Miss Smith don tot tell me to go to any particular shop. She was in the bed-room, and called me from the kitchen quite loudly when she sent me on the message. She said she wanted a small poial of prussic acid, and I must take care of it, for it was poison. The shopman asked who it was for, and I told him. He said he could not give it without a phaseina's line, for it was a very rank poison. The family last winter were Mr and Mrs. Smith, Mr. John Smith, and Misses Madeleine, Bessie and Janet Smith. I think Miss Janct will he about 12 or 13. She always slept with Miss Madeleine in the same room and bed. I remmber all the arrenus and family were alprayers the pish of Smith, Miss Janct will he about 12 or 13. She always slept with Miss Madeleine to the same room and misse



THE LORD-ADVOCATE, COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN,

purchase any more. James Dickie delivered to Dr. Penny afterwards a similar quantity of arsenic to that given to Miss Smith, and from the same bottle. My shop is three or four minutes walk from Blythswood Square. The family were in the habit of dealing with me. One and a half ounce is the quantity usually sold for sixpence. The arsenic was not, I think, paid for, but charged to Mr. Smith's account.

At this period of the evidence, the judges and jury retired for lunch. As it,



COURT OF SESSION, EDINBURGH.

soon as the crimson robe of the junior judge, following those of his seniors, vanishes through the door of the judicial dais, the Court becomes a sort of miniature Bubel. Everybody is discussing the evidence, while munching away at a saudwich or a biscuit. The prisoner, as usual, refuses even the



LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

slightest refreshment. Others may be thirsty amid the hot excitement, but, when the female attendant offers her a glass of water, she will not have it. There she sits, refusing meat and drink, or a moment's retirement in her cell, with a smelling bottle in her dainty little hand, which she never uses—a splendid specimen of physical power, and of such endurance as only a will of terrible strength could attain.

James Dickie, assistant to Mr. Murdoch, was next called and corroborated his

James Dickie, assistant to Mr. Murdoch, was next called and corroborated his master's evidence.

George Halburton, assistant to John Currie, druggist, Sauchiehall Street, said —Mr. Currie keeps a registry-book of the sale of poisons. I see an entry on March 6. It is "March 6. Miss Smith, one ounce arsenic, to kill rats." My signature and her signature follow. Miss Smith said the rats were in the house in Blythswood Square. I recommended phosphorus paste, but she said she had tried that and it bad failed. She said the family were going away that day to Bridge of Allen, and she would take care to jut it down herself. She got the arsenic and prid for it. Our arsenic is mixed with indigo to colour it. I find another entry on the 18th of March, exactly the same as before. She then came in and asked for another sixpence worth. She said she had come back for it because the first was so effectual, she having found seven or eight large rats lying dead. Mr. Currie was in at the time, and he made some objection to her getting it. I told him she had got it before, and he allowed her to get. A young lady,

whom I took to be her sister, was with her. I never heard of arsenic such as I gave Miss Smith being used as a cosmetic, but a preparation of arsenic is used as a depilatory for taking hairs off the face. That is the yellow sulphurste of arsenic. Both purchases were made quite openly. Miss Smith was accompanied by a young lady on the first occasion whom I did not know. The young lady sid she always thought that arsenic was white, but I told her we were obliged to colour it by Act of Pariament.

John Currie, druggist, corroborated Halibriton's evidence as to the sale of arsenic to Mas Smith on the 18th of March. He further deponed—I recommended her to take some other preparation to kill rats, and she did not insist upon it, but she would prefer having arsenic, as it had asswered so well before, I told her she must sign the book, which she readly agreed to do; and from her affability and frankness I had no suspicion.

William Campsie, gardener at Mr. Smith's house at Rowaleyn, parish of Row—I never got any arsenic from Miss Smith to kill rats, and do not recoilect ever laving any conversation with her on the subject. We were very much troubled aith rats, but had not used arsenic to destroy them. We had used phosphor paste, and found it to be effectual.

The next witness is one for whose coming the audience and Miss Smith herself looked anxiously, namely, Mr. Minnoch, the gentleman to whom she was to have been married so soon. He entered the Court in a contused manner, and half crossed the open space, so that he had to be led back to the witness-box; and though he gave his evidence distinct y, it was in a now voice, every now and then clearing his throat or biting his lips. He never once turned toward the prisoner, who leaned forward across the rails, ooking up at his handsome face, till he left the court, and the door closed behind him.

William Harper Minnoch deposed as follows—I am a merchant in Glasgow,

never once turned toward the prisoner, who leaned forward across the rans, ooking up at his handsome face, till he left the court, and the door closed which him.

William Harper Minnoch deposed as follows—I am a merchant in Glasgow, and a partner of the firm of John Houldsworth and Ce. I live in Main's Street, show the house of Mr. James Smith. I have been intimately acquisited with his family for upwards of four years. In the course of last winter I made proposals of marriage to Miss Smith. She accepted them. The time of our marriage was fixed between us. Previously to that, I first asked her generally, without reference to any time. She accepted me on the 28th of January, and we rranged more particularly on the 12th of March. From the 28th of January to the end of March there was nothing which suggested any doubt to my mind so the engagement continuing. I had no idea that she was engaged to any ther person, and I was aware of no attachment or peculiar intimacy between her and any other man. The marriage was fixed to be on the 18th of June. Last season I made Miss Smith a present of a necklace; it was some time in January, before the 28th. She went along with her family to the Bridge of Allan on the 6th of March; her remained there till the 17th. I visited the family while they were there. After leaving I received a letter from Miss Smith (No.133); that is the letter. After she came home from Bridge of Allan she dined in my house with her father and mother; that was on Monday, the 19th of March. I met her at dinner again at Mr. Middleton's on the 25th of March. I was not aware of anything wrong at that time. I called ou Thursday morning, the 26th, at her father's house. She was not in the house. I was informed she all left the house. I went to Rowaleyn in company with her brother, Mr. John Smith, to look for her. We went by train to Greenock, and then on board the steamer, and we found her on board. It was going to Helensburgh, and then to Row Sie said she was going to Rowaleyn. I went on to Rowaleyn with her



DEAN OF FACULTY, COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER.

letter to M. L'Angelier, the object of which was to get back some letters which she had written to him previously. She made no further statement at that time. I saw her again on the Sunday. There was no conversation on the subject then. I saw her on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday morning she alluded to the report that L'Angelier had been poisoned, and she remarked that she had been in the habit of buying arsenic, as she had learnt at Clapton school that it (Continued on Page 38.)



VIEW OF EDINBURGH -(THE CENTRAL FORFGROUND BUILDING IS THE JAIL IN WHICH THE PRISONER IS CONFINED.

BROADSTONE TRAGEDY.

Is the "Illustrated Times" for July 4 we gave a detailed report of the examination of Spollen at the Dublin police-office, and since that period no new facts connected with the crime with which the prisoner is charged have come to light.

Spollen, it appears, was originally employed by the company in the capacity of a porter, but, being an intelligent, quick, ingenious person, he soon acquired some skill as a painter, and was latterly engaged in painting, gl-ziog, and occasionally doing odd jobs about the terminus; in fact, he was regarded as a very useful, "handy man," especially in the painting and varnishing depirtment. He is described as a very industrious, hardworking man, rather quiet in manuer, steady in conduct, of good address, and one of the last persons to whom suspicion was likely to attach. Spollen was not aware of his wife having given information against him until he saw her in Frederick Line station-house on the occas on of his being chareed by Mr. Superintendent Guy, Afterhehad been brought down stairs to the reserve room, he appriared quite astonished when he saw his wife.

down stairs to the reserve room, he apprared quite astonished when he saw his wife.

Mrs. Spollen states that he was in great terror at one time, when the police were actually searching within a few feet of the place in which the gold was concessed, and that she, believing it was discovered, warned him of the circumstance, whereupon he made a prefence to clean some lamps along the wall, which gave him an opportunity of overlooking the proceedings of the



THE LAAMINATION OF SPOLLEN AT THE CAPEL STREET FOMCE OFFICE, DUBLIN, - (FROJ A SK. ICH BY F. J. HARIY.

ted, lies upon the right flank of the main body of the Midland terminus, and immediately overlooks the grounds in rear of the North Dublin Union Workhouse, from which it is separated by a doubee wall, with an intersening space of five feet in breadth, and from twelve to twenty-five feet in depth, this difference being occasioned by numerous cross walls, erected to give strength to the platform, and which divide this intervening space into sections resembling large vats, more or less filled up with large stones and earth. The wall running along the platform, which lies at the western side of the railway, uses to a height of five or six feet beyond the walking level, and the second or boundary wall, between which and the first these interstrees occur, has a perpendicular fall of upwards o' twenty feet into the field below. The last and deepest or the cavities so occasioned was boarded over for the secommodation of the workmen at the railway, being constantly supplied with water be the stream known as the Bradore, which having run through Grangegorman Lane, and under the prison, emerges at the grounds of the North Union, flows under the railway at the point in question, thence under the Temple and Four Courts, and untimately makes its exit near Arcan Quay.

It is reported that Mis. Spollen has been for some days past extremely il, and has been attended by two medical gentlemen. She is said to feel much annoyed at a statement which appeared in some of the newspapers, that she had assisted at the alleged hiding by her husband of the money recently dis-

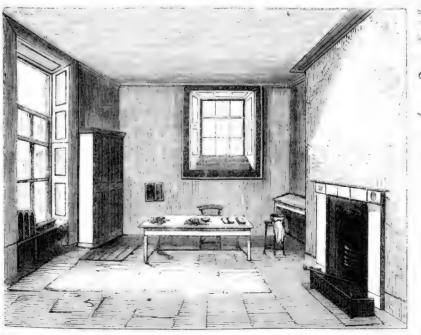


SPOLLEN'S COTTAGE,-(FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. HARTY.)

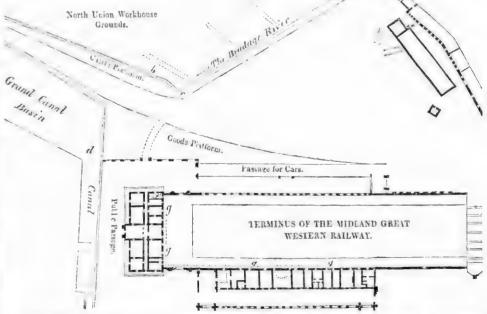
police without suspicion attaching to himself, and she added that he told her the gold was not discovered, as the stones remained where he had placed them.

Spollen's cottage lies almost exactly opposite to the room in which the murder was committed, and is within a stone's throw both of the terminus and of the place where the murderer concealed his booty. Thus the first object which would meet the cyes of Spollen and his wife on going out of their cottage was the window of Mr. Little's room; and the

covered on the railway premises. She declares that, so far from giving him any assistance, she refused even to watch for him lest he should be discovered while he was engaged, as represented, in disposing of the money. She also manifests annoyance at the statements which have been made, imputing to her an indifference as to her position, or to public opinion, respecting the step she has taken; and is much affected by her painful situation.



MR. LITTLE'S COFFICE. - (F20M A SKETCH BT R. J. HARTY)



a. Spellen's Cottage.
b. Space between the two walls where £132 was found.
c. The room where the remainder of the money was found,
d. Spot where hammer and razor were found.
c. Chimney alluded to in the little girl's evidence.

f. Xr. Little's office.

9,9,9,9. Dotted nuc, showing the way Spollen escaped from Mr. Little's office along the roof to the ladder at the 3rd class water-closets.

h. Spot where the second razor was found.

TRIAL OF M DFLFINE SMITH.

(Continued from page 36)

I for the complexion 1 had hear a sumour that he had been poisoned, bothoug further, and that was the has time I saw her. Be ore ance statements to me I was not have that she was arguminted with him myself. When we met her in the I asked her why the had left home, and she said she felt distressed that and mamma smould be so much annoyed at what she had done. Mr. id me that she had left the nouse that m rung; and I wased him the did he sail at had been for some old love affar. See told me not to press she would reb me all. We took her back to her father's home and let e. On the 31st of March it was sine who introduces the subject of a death, to ferring to the report of his bating been poisoned. I had a some in the nutrous of the subject of a death, to ferring to the report of his bating been poisoned. I had a some in a numerical was so are acceled tal.

my house.

A Feming Kennedy, cashier to Huggies and Co., on being called, said—
L'Angelier four vers and a-helf. He was a well-behaved, religious an. He enjoyed general good health while in our warehouse. I mink the first became affected in February. I am not sure if he was not ill in , but I e was laid up for a week in February, and got leave of absence in to recruit his health. He to do me of his attachment to Mass Smith, very little about it, and I knew nothing further than that there mitmary till shortly before his death. He came to me one morning of what he should do about the correspondence. I advised nin strongly to

At the conclusion of this witnesses evidence the Court adjourned. Outside the excitement seemed to be on the incresse. The great steps of the High Church opposite the entrance to the court, the surrounding piazzas, and the balcony of the Union Bauk above, were crowded with apectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoner; while a dense mass of people throughd the whole of the Parliament Square and surged over the area.

FRIDAY, JULY 8 .- FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.—FOURTH DAY.

Trecisely at three minutes after ten the prioner appeared at the bar, accompanied by the jul matron and the police constables as before. Hardly a perceptible trace of additional anxiety could be seen on her countenance. In the course of a few minutes the judges took their seats on the bench. The Court-room was crowded to excess, a great number of ladies being scatered through the hall and galleries.

It evidence for the prosecution was resumed to day by the examination of William that and Peter Indior Young, Joint Procurators Fiscal for the lower ward of Lonarkalitie. Their estimate childly related to the mode of recovering and a training the documents in the repositoire of the deceased, who to the prepristor of the case and the communication of copies of the documents to the prisoner's agents.

is case, but I should conceive that any cause of inflammation of the upper times won d produce them. The presence of jam dec wond not away me materially in the view of arsenical poisoning. I have made a great many mortem examinations.

Penny was recalled and re-examined for the Crown. He said—I have made

understood, at Miss Snith's desire.

A lengthened discussion then took place as to the admissibility of the letters, which were objected to by the defendant's counsel, on account of the careless and irregular manner in which they had been recovered, and because they had no proof that all the documents had actually been recovered. It was replied that no objections had been taken sufficient to exclude the documents, and that any objections that were of any weight were matters for the jury. The Court deduced that, whatever observation as to the mode of recovering and attesting these documents might be made on behalf of the prisoner, no ground had been stated sufficient to exclude them as evidence.

them as evidence.

The Court th n adjourned.

Throughout the day the prisoner never ceased surveying all that was going on around her; she watched every word of every witness, returned

elsy, although the prisoner appeared cool and collected as usual at opening of the Court, yet she scarcely maintained her jaunty, firent air, but appeared to feel acutely the exposure which her letters

rimacy between the prisoner and the decessed:—
eventors for the Crown, letter enclosed in envelope, bearing as "April 3, 1855":—
wille.—I do not teclas if I were writing you for the first time into course has been very short, yet we have become as familiar welling continue sol Andere long may you be a friend of Palas's, armens of series. We test it rather doll here after the excitoment of a familiar than we have much more time to devote to study and improve-I am mying to break manels off all may very bound in for this, which I do sincerely from my heart.

"I never cast a flower away
The gift of one who cared for me
A intic flower, a faced flower.—
It at it was done renectantly."
It work. We are gig to the ball
veralt mee in Glasgow before that. I

5; finament of letter enclosed in envelope, posted at Rowe, Helens-April 18, 1855:-

No. 11 is a letter from the prisoner to Miss Perry, without date.

Dearcs Miss Perry,—Many kind thanks for all your kindness to medically out I have bid him solice. Papa would not give his consent; a cury how d to obey him. Confort over Findle; it was been bow to be do not you have been a kind friend to him; and the consent to be desproyed to be desproyed to he was not never to some day to be desproyed.

the Heleusburgh postmark of September 4, 1855.

Monday, 3rd.

desirest Emile,—How I long to see you. It looks an age since I bade you

Minii as your little wife. Kirdest love, fond embrace, and kisses from the true and ever devoted Mini, thy faithful.

No. 31, letter in envelope, posted at Helensburgh, June 14, 1856:-

No. 37, in envelope, with postmak Helensburg , 15th of Ju'y

53, in envelope with postmark, " Helensburgh, October" (day and

Dy you know I have taken a distilke to C. H.? I shall try and do without her aid in the sinter. She has been with us four years, and I am thred of her, but I won't show it to her. No. 57, postmark of envelope "Glasgow, November" (day and year

TRIAL OF M DELFINE SMITH.

(Continued from page 36)

e complexion. I had heard a remove that he had
be further, and that was the last time I saw he

I last saw him on the 5th or 6th of March. He did not speak of that day. He left my house about the beginning of July, 1856, re his death he spoke of a second interruption to his intilinacy with; it was within two months of his death. He told me that he was sould not get their end acco-pished, as Miss Smith's father was inger obstacles in the way than ever. He came to my house first 4. He complained of the climate not agreeing with him. He said occasionally troubled with sumpomms approaching to diarrhee. He as not in the practice of taking cholers medicine, but he told me he at time. I saw the cholera and civile in his room. I understood at he was not acquisinted with Miss Smith's family. When he said ensuried to her, he said his intention was to have the bans sceretly lie had a very great horror of taking medicine, and did not take it house.

d. He had a very great horror of taking medicine, and did not take it my house.

a Fleming Kennedy, cashier to Huggins and Cs., on being called, said—L'Angeher four years and a-half. He was a well-behaved, religious an. He enjoyed general good health while in our warehouse. I think he first became affected in February. I am not aure if he was not ill in but le was laid up for a week in February, and got leave of absence in orientic his health. He tod men his attachment to Miss Smith, very little about it, and I knew nothing further than that there autimacy till shortly before his death. He came to me one morning of what he should do about the correspondence. I advised him strongly to the letters, but he said he would not. That would be about a fortuight te would not ever allow her to marry another man as long as he lived, he would never allow her to marry another man as long as he lived. I as very foolish. He said he knew it was—that it was infatuation. He om, she will be the death of me." It was in February that L'Angelier me of Miss Smith's desire to break off her engagement with him. I

At the conclusion of this witnesses evidence the Court adjourned. Outside the excitement seemed to be on the increase. The great steps of the High Church opposite the entrance to the court, the surrounding piazzas, and the balcony of the Union Bank above, were crowded with spectators, eager to catch a glompse of the prisoner; while a dense mass of people throughd the whole of the Parliament Square and surged over the area.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.-FOURTH DAY.

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Precisely at three minutes after ten the prisoner appeared at the bar, accompanied by the jul matron and the police constables as before. Hardly a perceptible trace of additional anxiety could be seen on her countenance. In the course of a few minutes the judges took their seats on the bench. The Court-room was crowded to excess, a great number of ladies being scatered through the hall and galleries.

The evidence for the prosecution was resumed to day by the examination of William thart and Peter Tailor Young, Joint Procurators Fiscal for the lower ward of Lanskaldre. Their evidence child related to the mode of recovering and a testing the documents in the repositories of the deceased, also to the preparation of the case and the communication of caples of the documents to the prisoner's agents.

direct infromerank in Place to B with soud Squire. He has walking rather shouly. Many Tweedie deposed to his calling at the Paris, St. Vicebu Street, at twenty minutes past one, on Sunday, the 22.d of March. He called for a Mr. M'Alester, who was not in. Blythswood Square is five minutes walk from the

A lengthened discussion then took place as to the admissibility of the letters, which were objected to by the defendant's counsel, on account of the careless and irregular manner in which they had been recovered, and because they had no proof that all the documents had actually been recovered. It was replied that no objections had been taken sufficient to exclude the documents, and that any objections that were of any weight were matters for the jury. The Court decided that, whatever observation as to the mode of recovering and attesting these documents might be made on behalf of the prisoner, no ground had been stated sufficient to exclude them as evidence.

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The Court then adjourned.

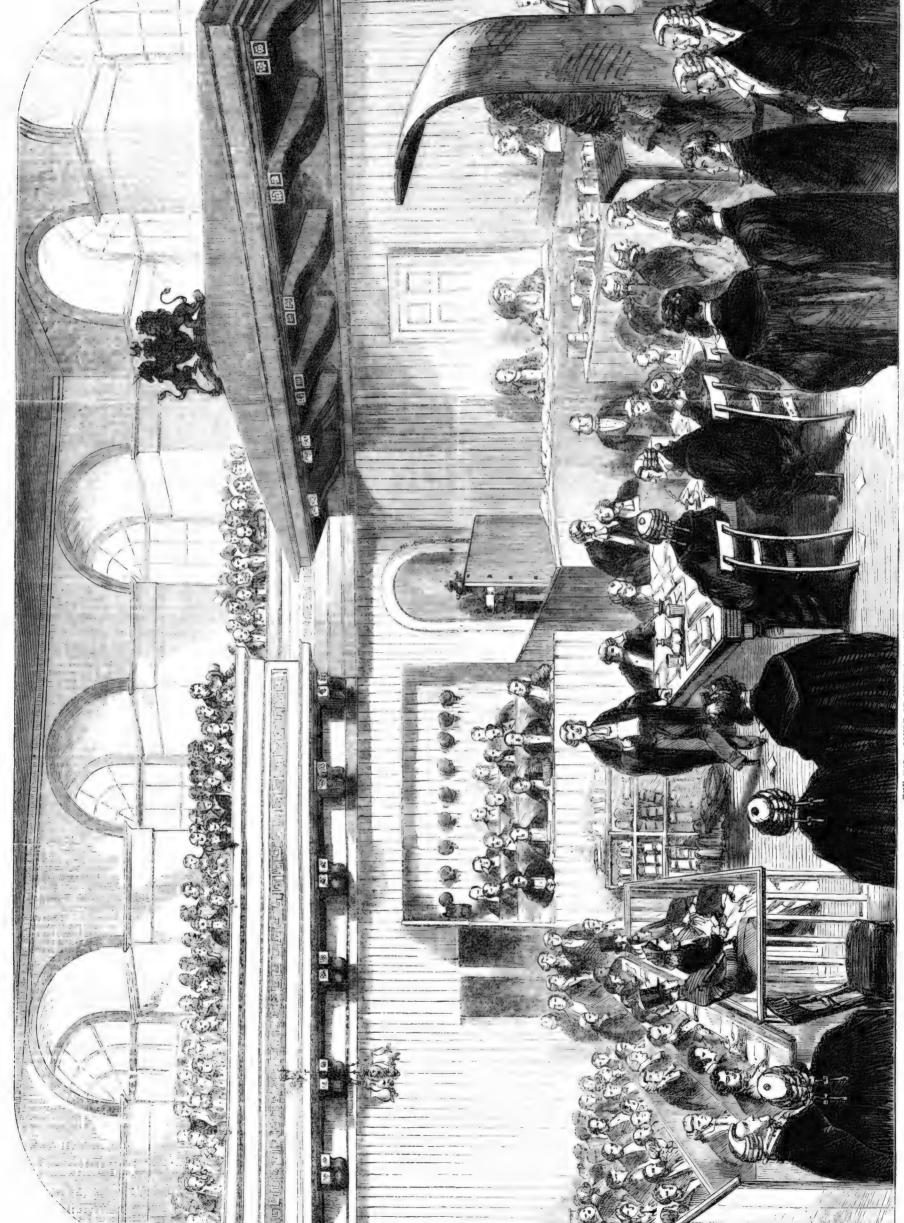
Throughout the day the prisoner never ceased surveying all that was going on around her; she watched every word of every witness, returned

neturned eyes in the side gatheries, and even turned right round upon reporters impediately behind her, to see how they got along with note-taking, which is carrying her name and deeds into every British

Today, although the prisoner appeared coil and collected as usual at opening of the Court, yet she scarcely maintained her jaunty, infirent air, but appeared to feel acutely the exposure which her letters

No. 53, in envelope with postmark, " Helensburgh, October" (day and

No. 57, illegible):-57, postmark of envelope "Glasgow, November" (day and year



THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH, DURING THE TRIAL OF MADELEINE SMITH

Sweet love, you should let these brown enveopes; they would not be
so much seen as white
ones put down into my
sindow. You should just
stoop down to the your
shoe, and then slip it in.
The back door is closed.
M. k-eps the key for fear
out of an evening. We
have got binds for our
sundows. . . I have
been ordered by the decter, since I can eto town,
so take a fearful thing
called "Peaso Messi,"
such a nasty thing; I am
to take at luncheon. I shall
robe think I have tested
breakhast for two months,
but I don't think I can
take this mesl. I shall
rather take cocca. But,
dearest love, find enbraces, much love and
tisses, from your dev. ted
wife.
Several letters follow. et these brown enve-

Several letters follow, which are chiefly taken up with directions as to how they shall com-municate with each other by the back door

or her bed-room window, the family being now in Blythswood Square. In No. 67, posted at Glasgow, Dec. 5, 1856, she says—

I wept for kours after I received your letter, and this day let have been sad, yes, very sad. My Emile, I love you, and you only. I have tried to assure you no other one has a place in my heart. It was Mianochitat was at the concert with me. You see I would not bide that from you. Emile, he is Pspw's friend, and I know he will have him at the house; but need you mind that when I have told you I have no regard for him? It is only you, my Emile, that I love; you should not mind public report. You know I am your wife, and that we shall shortly be united; so it matters not. I promised you I should be seen as little in public with him as I could. I have avoided him at all times. But I could not on Wednesday night; so, sweet love, be reasonable.

No. 69, addressed to Mr. L'Angelier. Posted at Glasgow, 8th Dec. 1856.

My dearest love, my own fond husband, my sweet Emile—I cannot resist the temptation of writing you a line this evening. Dear love, by this time you have my parcel. I hope ere long you may have the original, which I know you will like better than glass-likenesses—won't you, sweet love? . . . Emile, I don't see when we are to have a chance. I don't know, but I rather think P. and M. will go into Edinburgh with Jauces in January, but I don't hear of their being from home in February. I rather fear we shall have difficulties to contend with—but we must do our best. How I am to get out of the house in the morning with my things—which will be two large boxes, &c.—I don't know. I rather think they must go the night before. And for that I would try and get the back-dook key. The bans give me great fright. I wish there was any way to get quit of them. What stupid things they are—I don't see the use of them.

No. 73.—Pested 17th December. 1856.

No. 73 .- Posted 17th December, 1856.

My own beloved, my darling,—I am longing for Thursday to bring me your dear sweet letter.

Beloved Emile, I don't see how we can.

Is not going from home, and when P. is away Janet does not sleep with M. She won't leave me, as I have a fire in my room and M. has none. Do you think, beloved, you could not see me some nights for a few moments at the door under the front door?



EXTERIOR OF THE COURT DURING THE TRIAL.

But perhaps it would not be safe. Some one might pass as you were coming in. We had better not, but I would so like a kiss, dear; and I think I could also say you would one from your Mimi. Am I right?

No. 75, in envelope with postmark, "Glasgow, Dec. 19, 1856": -

No. 75, in envelope with postmark, "Glasgow, Dec. 19, 1856":—

My beloved, my Darling,—Do you for a accound think I could feel happy this
evening, knowing you were in low spirits, and that I am the cause? Oh, why
was I ever born to annoy you, best and dearest of men? Do you not wish—oh
yes! full well I know you often wish you had never known me. I thought I was
doing all I could to please you. But no. Wene shall I ever be what you wish
me to be? Never! Never! Emile, will you never trust me—she who is to be
your wife? You will not believe me. You say you heard I took M. to the concert against his inclination, and forced him to go. I told you the right way when
I wrote. But from your statement in your letter of to-night you did not believe
my word. Emile, I would not have done this to you. Even now I would write
and tell you I would believe. I would not believe every idle report. No! I would
not. I would, my beloved Emile, believe my husband's word before any other.
But you always listes to reports about me if they are bad. Would to God we
could meet. I would not mind for M. if P. and M. are from home—the first time
they are you shall be here. Yes, my love, I must see you—I must be pressed to
your heart. . . . O, yes, my beloved, we must make a boid effort. I shall
do it with all my heart, if you will. I should so hke to be your wife ere the,

leave town end of March. Oh these horrid bans! I will go to Edinburgh for twenty-one days, if that will do. I am so afraid of Glasgow people telling F, and then there would be such a row. You see, darling, we would have a greater chance of making up it we were off than if he found it out before we were married.

No. 91, envelope addressed. Posted January 16, 1857, at Glasgow during the night.

My very dear Emile,—I ought ere this to have written you. Well, my dear Emile, vou did look cross at your Mimi the other day. Why, my pet, you cannot expect I am never to go on St. Street. Sometimes I must. It is not quite fair of you. I have kept off that street so well this winter, and yet when you meet me and the first time you have bowed to me this season, that you should have looked so cross. When I saw you my little pet coming I felt frightened even to oked so cross. When I saw ow to you. No. 93 was as follows:-

My sweet Beloved.—I could not get this posted for you to-day. Love, I hope ou are well. I did not sleep all night, thinking of my own pet. Dearest mile, all this day I have wished for you one moment, to kiss you; to lay my



MADELEINE'S ROOM. ME. MINNOCR' EGUSE.



THE HOUSE IN WHICH L'ANGELIER DIED, FRANKLIN PLACE THE ROOM HE OCCUPIED IS ON THE FIRST FLOOR IMMEDIATELY OVER THE DOORWAY.

head on your breast would make me harpy. I think I shall see you Thursday night. I think I must at home. But you shall see you Thursday, my husband, my own little per. Ad etc. God bress you! I am your wife, your own.

I dd love you so much last night, when you were at the wholey.

No O's the exact his paid, a transfer of the second of the Landow.

I was very sorry that I could not see you to night. I had expected an hour's at with you; but we must wait.

Another letter was found in the same envelope:—

Another letter was found in the same envelope:

I mile, my oan beloved—You have just left me. Oh! sweet darling, at this mome! I my hears and soul have a with love for thee, my hu-band, my oan sweet one. Entile, a late and I not give at this no onent to be ver found wife? Emile, I solove you. I have you with my heart and soul. I do see and a noney you, but oh, sweet love. I do foundly trust (see you with my soul to be your wire, your off sweet wife. I have followed your less your off my see wife. I have followed you with my soul to be your wire, your off sweet wife. I have followed you will not a surface of the your wire, your off sweet wife. I have followed you have you with my soul to be your wire, your off sweet wife. I have followed you have be happy. Dear darling, yray for our rapp ness. I weep now. Entile, to think of our take. If we could only get marror, and all would be well. But also, also, I are no charee, so chance o' happiness for me. I must speak atth you. Yee, I must again be present of your loving I occur be kissed by you, my only love, my dearest darling husband. Why were we fat d to be so ushappy? Wy sere we made to be kept negative? My heart is too full to write once. Oh, pardon, forgive me. If you are able I need not say it will give me pleasure to hear from you to morrow a ght. If at ten o'c ock don't wait to see mt, as Janet may not be safety, and I will have to a unit it is the sleeps to take it in. Make no noise. Adicu, fare ell, my o'an beloved, my darling, my own Emile. Good night, best beloved. Adeu, I am your ever true and devoted.

The clerk was then desired to turn back to letter 97, and read a passage

e clerk was then desired to turn back to letter 97, and read a passage

thich stated:

I don't see the least chance for us, my own love. M. is not well enough to go
can home, and I don't see how we could manage in Edinburgh; and I could
of stay in a friend's house there without their knowing, so a will be obliged to
ut it off. I see no chance before March.

not stay in a friend's house there without their knowing, so we will be obliged to put it off. I see no chance before March.

101—Postmark Feb. (day illegible) 1867:—

I selt truly astomated to have my last letter returned to me, but it will be the activative will have an opportunity of returning. When you are not pleased with the letters I send you, and it there is a coolness on both sides, then our engagement had better be broken off. You much annoyed me on Saturday by coming so near me; and I thusk we had better be strangers in tuture. I trust to your honour not to expose one, and I trust you will return my letters. C. H. will get the larged from you, and on Friday I will seed you all your I ters. You may be astemished at my sudden change, but the reason is that I have felt a coolness towards you. By love for you has ceased. I did chee love you very deally and fonds, but my love for you has ceased. I did chee love you very deally and fonds, but my love for you has ceased. I have gene on and become your wife, but I would only be miserable. It has cost me much pain and many sleep-less mights to tell you this. I know you will never injure the character of one you so tertainty loved. I know you have the honour of a gentler an, and I know when I ask you that you will comply.—Adieu.

No. 103 (Februar; 9) complains of no answer having been received, but 105, evidently wirken next day, acknowledges L'Angelier's auswer as it Rows:—

Imite.—I have just had your note. Emile, for the love you once had for me, do nothing till I see you. For Goo's sake do not bring your once-loved Minit to an open showe. Emile, I have deceived you. I have deceived you have the house of the

I am ill. God knoss what I have suffered. My punishment is more than I am mad. I am id.

No. 107 has no postmark:—

Tuesday evening, 12 o'clock.

Emile.—I have this night received your note. Oh, it is kind of you to write to me. Emile, no one can knoss the intense agony of mind I have suffered last night and to-day. Emile, my father's wrath would kill me—you little know his temoer. Ewile, for the love you nove had for me, do not denounce me to my P. Emile, if he she uld read my letters to you he will put me from him—he will hate me as a guilty wetch. I loved you and wrote to you in my fart ardent love—it was with my despeat have I loved you. It was for your love I adored you. I put on paper win I should not. I was free because I loved you with my heart. If he or say o thereone saw those fond letters to you, what would not be said of me? On my—end d knees I write to you, and ask you as you hope for mercy at the judg-ment day, do not in form on me—do not make me a public shame. Emile, ny love has been one of bi ter disappointment. You and you on'y can make the rest of my life pracetul. My own conscience will be a housalment that I shall carry to my grave. I have deceived the best of men. You may lorg we me, but God never will. For God's love, lorgive me, and betray me not. For the love you once had to me do not bring down my father's wrath on me. It will kill my mother (who is not well). I will for ever came me bitter unhappiness. I am humule before you, and crav. our nercy. You can give me forgiveness, and you to love me or ever to make me your nercy. You can give me forgiveness, and you to love me or ever to make me your wife. I am too gailty for that. I have decived and told you too many fals. socks for you ever to respect me. But, oht will you not keep my secret from the world? Oh! will you not, for Christ's sake, denounce me? I shall be undone. I shall be runded. Who would trust me? Shame will be my lot. Despise me, bate me, but make me not the public sensible. The provent of my father's noulle of the proven

No. 111, postmarks illegible and date uncertain :-

Dearest sweet, Emile.—I am so sorry to hear you are ill. I hone to God you will soon be better. Take care of yourself. Ivo not go to the office this week; just stay at home till Monday. Sect love, it will please me to hear you are well. Do not come and walk about, and become ill again. You did look bad on

Sunday night and Monday morning. I think you sot sick with walking home so lete, and the more want of ford; so the rext cline we make a lane, swert love. We loaf of bread before young out. I am nonging to meet a lane, swert love. We loaf of bread before young out. I am nonging to meet a lane, swert love. We shall be so happy. I have a had ren—xense this seroil—into B, is near me. I cannot stit up as I used to do; but I am I king some stuff to bring back the consultabilists up as I used to do; but I am I king some stuff to bring back the consultabilists are so upon soun. Put up with short notes for a attite time. When I shall see you good so with I are long ones. Adieu, my love, my pet, my sweet E mile. A ford, dear, fender love, and sweet embrace. Ever, with love, yours, Mimi.

No. 113; postmark, " Glasgow, Feb. 27, 1857:"-

No. 117; postmark, "Glasgow, March 4, 1857":-

No. 117; postmark, "Glasgow, March 4, 1857":—

Dearest Ende,—I have just time to write you a line. I could not come to the window, as B and M, were there, but I saw you. If you would take my addice, you would go to the South of England for ten days; it would do you much good. In fact, savet per, it would make you feel quite well. Do try and do this. You will please me by getting a roong and well again. I hope you won't go to B. of Allan, as P and M would say it was I brought you there, and it would make me feel very undepoy. Surfley you need not go to, as it is a nasty, dirty little to an. Go to the Isle of Wight. I am exceedingly sorry, love, that I cannot seyou ere I go. It is impossible; but the first thing I do on my return will be to see you, sweet love. I must stop, as it is post time. So adieu, with love and affection, ever yours. MIMI.

No. 119 was a copy of a letter in deceased's handwriting, taken by a copying machine. Its reception was objected to on the part of the prisoner. A debate took place, and the Judges by a majority decided that it was admissible in evidence, leaving its authenticity and value to be determined by the jury. It was as follows:—

Glasgow, March 5.

missible in evidence, leaving its authenticity and value to be determined by the jury. It was as follows:—

Glasgow, March 5.

My dear sweet Pet Mimi, — I feel indeed very vexed that the answer I received yesterday to mime of Tursday to you should prevent me from sending you the kind letter I had ready for you. You must not blane me for this, but really your celd, ind fierent, and reserved notes, so short, without a particle of love in them (especially after predging your word you were to write to me kindly for toose letters you asked me to destroy), and the manner you evaded answering the questions I put to you in my last, with the reports I hear, fully consince me, Mimi, that there is foundation in your marriage with another. Besides, the way you put off our union till September, without a just reason, is very suspinous. I do not think, Mimi, dear, that Mrs. Anderson would say your mother told her things she had not; and really I could never believe Mr. Houldsworth would be guilty of telling a falsehood for mere talking. No, Mimi, there is foundation for all this. You often go to Mr. M.'s house, and common sense would lead anyone to believe that if you were not on the footing reports any you are you would any of some any of his friends. I know he goes with you, or at least meets you in Stirlingshire. Mimi, dear, place youvelf in my position, and tell me am I wrong in believing what I hear? I was happy the last time we met—wea, very happy. I was lorgetting all the past, but now it is again beginning. Mimi, I lassed on having an explicit answer to the questions you evaded any last. If you reade answering them this time, I must try some other means of coming to the truth. If not answered in a satisfactory manner, you must not expect I shall again write to you personally, or meet you when you return home. I do not wish you to answer this at random; I shall wait for a day or no if you require it. I know you cannot write me from Stirlingshire, as the time you have to write me a letter is occupied in doing so to oth

pei, and with fond and tender embraces believe nie with kind love, your ever affectionate husband,

No. 123; postmark, "Bridge of Allan, 10th of March, 1857" (reached Glasgow at 5.30 p.m.):—

My own best loved Pet,—I hope you are well. I am very well, but it is such a cold place, far colder than in town. I have never been warm since I came here. There are very few people that we know staying in the village. Have you ever been here, my own dear little pet? I hope, sweet one, it will make you feel well and strong again, and that you will not again be it all the summer. You must try and keep well for my sake; will you, will you, my own dear little Emile? You love me, do you not? Yes, Emile, I know you do. We go to Perth this week to see some friends. I am going to Edinburgh the end of this month. B. will, I think, go too. I saw you pass the morning we left, and you, little love, passing the front door; but you would not look up, and I did not know where you were going to. We shall be home Monday or Tuesday. I shall write you, sweet love, when we shall have an interview. I long to see you—to kiss and embrace you—my only sweet love. Kiss me, sweet one—my love, my own dear sweet little pet. I know your kindness will forgive me if I do not write you a long letter; but we are just going to the train to meet friends from the north. So I shall conclude with much love, tender embraces, and fond kisses. Sweet love, adicu.—Ever, with love, yours.

No. 125; postmark, "Bridge of Allan, March 13, 1857" (reached

adieu.—Ever, with love, yours,

No. 125; postmark, "Bridge of Allan, March 13, 1857" (reached Glasgow 10:45 same night):—

Dearest and beloved,—I hope you are well. I am very well, and anxious to get home to see you, sweet one. It is cold, and we have had snow all the week, which is most disagreeable. I feel better since we came here. I think we shall be home on Tuesday, so I shall let you know, my own beloved sweet pet, when we shall have a dear sweet interview, when I may be pressed to your heart, and kissed by you, my own sweet love. A fond, tender embrace; a kiss, sweet love. I hope you will enjoy your visit here. You will find it so dull; no one here we know, and I don't fance you will find any friends, as they are all strangers, and don't appear nice people. I am longing to see you, sweet one of my heart, my only love. I wish we had not come here for another month, as it would have been so much nieer; it would then be warm. I think if you could wait a little it would do you nor good; but you know best when you can get away. Adieu, my only love, my own sweet pet. A kiss, dear love; a tender embrace, love and kisses,—Adieu, ever yours, with love and fond kisses, I am ever yours, Miss.

No. 133 is a letter to Mr. Minnoch, with the postmark "Stirling, 16th

No. 133 is a letter to Mr. Minnoch, with the postmark "Stirling, 16th of March, 1857:"-

of March, 1857:"—

My dearest William,—It is but fair, after your kindness to me, that should write you a note. The day I pass from friends I always feel as but to part from ene I love, as I do you, makes me feel truly sad and du My only consolation is that we meet soon again. To-morrow we she be home. I do so wish you were here to-day. We might take a lowalk. Our walk to Dumblane I shall ever remember with pleasure. The walk fixed a day on which we are to begin a new life—a life which I ho may be of happiness and long duration to both of us. My aim through I shall be to please and study you. Dear William, I must conclude, mamma is ready to go to Stirling. I do not go with the same pleasure a did the last time. I hope you got to town safe, and found your sisters we Accept my warmest, kindest love, and ever believe me to be yours wi affection,

affection,

The correspondence closes with the letter previously read, addressed by the prisoner to the deceased at his lodgings, forwarded to him at Bridge of Allan, with the Glasgow portmark of March 21. This letter was received by the deceased on the Sunday morning, and was found in his vest pocket after his death. It may be proper here to reprint it:—

Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? Oh, my beloved, are you ill? Come to me, sweet one. I waited and waited for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night—same hour and arrangement. Oh, come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Addeu, with tender embraces.—Ever believe me to be your own dear, fond Mimi.

Miss.

The Lord Advocate then proposed to put in a memorandum book of deceased's, which led to some debate, and it was ultimately resolved by the judges on the bench to consult the other judges of Justiciary.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'cleck till Monday.

Interesting as were the proceedings on the earlier days of the trial, in this respect, those on Saturday surpassed them all. On the previous occasions the relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the deceased were examined; persons who had been his confidential friends, and others who had beheld his face only once in their lives; on this occasion the dead man himself, as it were, and the girl accused of causing his death, were placed in the witness-box. Letters written in the silence of the night, when no eye save one beheld the hand that traced the words, were read in a crowded hall of judgment, with a multitude of strangers listening eagerly to what

was intended for the eye and ear of one alone. Burning effusions in which, with the veriest extravagues of Palian passion, every possible term of endearment was havished on the object of allection; wild appeals, in which the mind appeared to be verging on distraction, were read coldly and massympathisingly by the aged Cierk of Court, for the purpose of being used as evidence against the writer. No wond it that Mos Smith's veil was down when she entered the Court that day; during the reading of the letters are stooped forward, and leaning herelbow on the radings, unraised her handso as partly to shield her face. But soon she appeared comparatively relieved for her prosecutors were merciful, and in most instances the metres skeleton of the selected letters was given. Only those effusions were real in full which were absolutely necessary for the case; of numbers only a few sentences were read, and all objectionable expressions, all gross and indelicate allusions, were carefully and studiously omitted. The reading these letters was a buttle-field on which every inch of ground was a tested. Every assumed doubt about the dates, every half-rubbed post each was reized upon by the counsel for the defence, who maintained the first of the last. The audience were in a painful state of excitement. When the letter was read, which, after receiving Minnoch's first proposal, Most in the first proposal, Most in the court, which continued increasing till the time when to letter to Minnoch was read; and the others, almost contemporaneous, which her relations with her former lover were apparently resumed.

MONDAY, JULY 6 .- SIXTH DAY.

The Court was about as full on the sixth as on the previous days, but there was hardly the same amount of excitement visible among the and, ence. The prisoner seemed more lively than she did on Saturday, and smiled occasionally during the recital of the evidence which showed that L'Angelier had been in the habit of giving arsenic to horses and of using it bineast.

L'Angelier had been in the habit of giving assence to noise and the it himself.

The Judges first gave their opinion as to the reception of the deceased's divisor memorandum-book, the entries in which were made coposite the dates February II to March 14, and one or two of which were offered in proof of the net and second charges of the indictment. The Lord-Justice Clerk and Lord Handyshe were of opinion that it would be highly daugerous to receive as esidence a nig which might have been did and purposeless, or might have been a record of unfounded suspicions and malicious charges, which was only meant for the eve of the writer, and was subject to no test by which the seriousness or truth of the statements therein made could be ascertained. Lord Lovy, on the other hand, considered that the evidence should be admitted quantum valent. The evidence was rejected, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Court.

The following letter was put in as evidence by the Lord-Advocate:

Monday.

The following letter was put in as evidence by the Lord Advocate:

If P. and M. go, will you not, sweet love, come to your Mini? Do you think I would ask you if I saw danger in the house? No, love, I would not. I shall let you in; no one shall see you. We can make it but—twelve, if you please. You have no long walk. No, my own beloved. My sweet, dear Emile. Lane, I see your sweet smile. I hear you say you will come and see your Minit, case her to your bosom, and kiss her, call her your own pet, your wife. Emile will not refuse me.

I need not wish you a merry Christmas, but I shall wish that we may spend the next together, and that we shall tuen be happy.

Mrs. Jaret Anderson was extimined to prove, that at a party at Mrs. Wilkie's on the 5th of February, the prisoner denied that the necklees she had on was given her by Mr. Minnoch, and said it was given her by her papa.

The Defence.

The Defence.

The Defence.

The Dean of Faculty said that reference would necessarily be made to afficire of a delicate nature, in which the deceased had been engaged at an earlier period of his life, and he was anxious to avoid names being mentioned unnecessarily and he had no doubt his learned friend on the other side would assist him in doing so.

Robert Buker, grocer, St. Heliers, Jersey, was called and said—1 ived at

The Dean of Yaculty said that reterence would necessarily be made to affirm of a delicate nature, in which the dereased had been energed at an earlier period his lite, and he was a satious to avoid ames being mentioned unnecessarily; and he had no doubt his learned freed on the other side would assist him in ding an including the control of the cont

then women were the subject of enversation, he spoke much and homsted of his success with them. Once in my own house, reversation turned that way, he to'd me he was very latimate with a bander, and that it seemed to him his attachment was returned; ere very be utiful girls, and worth a considerable sum of money. I have to earn, not that anything improper had occurred—that he loved key toved him in return. I did not take this to be bragging merely; a carriest. I remember he said he did not know very well what he he was jited by any lady, but he would have revenge upon her in one other. He was occasionally irritable in his disposition. He had more Sproish, or I taking, than an Emphish temperament.

By onish, or I taking, than an in Emphish temperament.

By onish, or I taking, than an in Emphish temperament.

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By onish, or I taking, than an Emphish temperament.

By onish, or I taking he had so that had been and house the hadrest and housted of considerable success in obtaining their acquaintoner or casion in Mr. Laird's shop, while speaking of his sweethcasts, e got a observation than. He was not speaking of an real case, but it is laim. He was not speaking of an real case, but it is laim. He was not speaking of an real case, but it is laim. He was not speaking of his sweethcasts, e got a observed on membin to excite him. He had stoken to making in Fra ce. He led me to u-derstand he had been travelling in terminal terminal had been travelling in terminal terminal terminal had one of distinction, and had chase of all terminal termin

Millar scid—I am in the employment of Huggins and Co., and size. I remember his tehing me he was going to be married first shout nine mon is before his death. He fixed diff. These datis passed; but in February he told me he was really his about nine mon is before his death. He fixed diff. These datis passed; but in February he told me he was really his about two nonths. He told me on that occasion who the give the story sittle credit, He was very sensitive; easily depressed, el-ted. On one occasion he said he wished he was dead. He has about people taking their own lives. He said he did not consider as in in a person taking away his life to get out of the world when if cited to this. When he is add he wished he was dead I was going to with him, but sone one came in. He seemed seri us in his coalle complained several times of having had darrhee, and about the many he complained of having had pair in the boxels. Almost him he compasited of having had pair in the boxels. Almost him he compained of having had the properties of the complained more frapporared in receive a greet many letters—had several other corresponded by the said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much prained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained in his boxels and stomach. He said he was very much pained on the complexion, or that or it lost not remember on one occasion Miss Smith said somewer. He was not regularly in the office after that; he was almost after that from illuess.

Indan said—I was at one time in Mr. Smith's service as table-mail I ut a year. It is three years last May since I lett. Miss Smith at that time. I remember on one oc

I remember his asking me to introduce him to Miss Smith. He asked me saveral times to do so, and scemed very anxious about it. I introduced him to her on one occasion. I asked an uncle of mine to introduce them, but he decided. I think I asked my mother to ask Miss Smith some evening and I would ask L'Angelier, and so introduce them, but she declined. They never met in my mother's house, to my knowledge. I introduced them in the street. He did not ask to be introduced to Miss Snith's tabler, but he expressed an anxiety or determination to be introduced to him. She was not alone. Her sister was with her. I am nimeteen years of age. He repeatedly expressed a desire to be introduced to her fisher.

Elizabeth Wallace said—I keep lodgings in Glasgow. M. L'Angelier lodged with new house to the earth of the research.

not ask to be introduced to Miss Snity's taiher, but he expressed an anxiety or determination to be introduced to him. She wasnot alone. Her sister was with her. I am nineteen years of age. He repeatedly expressed a desire to be introduced to her father.

Elizabeth Wallace said—I keep lodgings in Glasgow. M. L'Angeher lodged with me when he first came to Glasgow, about the end of July, 1853. He remained that the month of Bocember, 1853. He alluded to his having been in the navy, and that he had been a lieutenant at one time. He did not say whether it was the French of British navy; but I understood it was the British. He just said he had left the navy. He said nothing abou, his having sold his commission. He pade to allusion to Dundee; but he told me he had been frequently at F.f., and of his being acquainted with families there. I do not remember what families he sooke of, or i' he said anything of the Balcarres family. He was a well-conducted young may when with me. He never mentioned names, but he said one day he had met with an old sweetheart on her marriver jaunt. He had a great aversion to medicine, and never took any. He was cheerful, and played at n glit on the guitar occasionally.

Colonel Fraser will—I reside at Portonetio. I was not acquainted with the late M. L'Ange her. He was never in my house, and nev r dined with me. At this me of his death I received a note from a Mr. George M'Call mentioning his death. He mentioned him as if he were a mutual friend; at which I was surprised, as I had never accus M. L'Angelier or Mr. M'Call. There is no other Colonel Fraser in Portohello. There is a Captain Fraser.

Ciancel Adams deposed as follows—I am a physician at Contridge and keep a druggest's shop the re. I was there on Sonday attention, the sould give him a soila powder, which he took. This was about half-past five o'clook. I thought he was a military man. He wore a monstacle. (Shown the plotograph of M. L'Angelier.) This has a resemblance, but I am not quite certion it it is the person. It is like him.

Morrison-I am in the employment of Messis. Chambers, Edinburgh

Robert Morrison—I am in the employment of Messis. Chambers, Edinburgh. They publish "Chambers's Journal." (Sh wn four numbers of the journal, the first in D cember, 1851, and the last in July, 1856.) The circulation of the journal is about 50,000. There are articles on the subject of arsenic in these numbers at the journal not shown me.

George Sempson—I am in the emp ownent of Messis. Blackwood, publishers, Edinburgh, Smown the number of December, 1853.) The circulation of the Messis. Blackwood are also the publishers of the "C emistry of Common Lie," by Professor Jolinston. It was published in 1855, but it was originally only lished in pumpliets, the circulation of a bich ared from 5 000 to 30,000. The circulation of the seasants volumewas about 10 000. There is one chapter entitled the "Coisons ve Select," and the first part is ertified the "Consumption of White Arsenic." Of the number containing that article there were sold at the time 5 000, and the number sold up to the present time in numbers and volumes is about 10,000.

The Dean of Faculty then proposed to put in several letters from the prisoner to the deceased.

The first was a letter in an envelope, with the postmark September 18, 1855. It said—

Beloved Emile—I have just received your note. I shall meet you. I do not care though I bring disgrace upon myself. To see you I would do anything. Emile, you shall yet he happer, you deserve it. Y u are young, and you, woo ought to desire hie, we shing to end it. On, for the sake or your occe-loved Mind, desire to live and succeed in life. Every one must meet with disappointments. I have suffe ed from disappointment. I long to see you, a seet Emile.

The next letter bore the postmark October 19, 1855, and was to this

The next letter bore the postmark October 19, 1855, and was to this

The next letter bore the postmark October 19, 1855, and was to this eff. ct:—

Beloved Emile,—Your kind letter I received this morning. Emile, you are wrong in thacking that I loved you for your appearance. I oid and do admire you; but it was for yourself alone I love you. I can give you no other reason, for I have got no other. If you had been a young man of a blasgow family, I have no doubt there would be no objection; but because you are unknown to him (Pana), he has objected to you. Emile, can you explain this sentence in your note—"Before long I shalf rid you and all the world of my presence." God forbid you ever do. My last letter was not filled with rash promises. No, these promises given by me in my last letter shall be kept, and must be kept. Not a moment passes but I think of you.

The third letter was taken up with the prisoner defending the young ladies in boarding schools, and at least herself, from some injurious remarks which deceased had made regarding them. She says:—

I am almost well to-day, if the weather would only get warm. I have lost my appetite entirely. It is just anxiety and sadness that is the matter with me; but I am better to-night. Dailing, if I were with you. I have laughed at the recolection of a conversation of yours. What queer creatures you must think young ladies at school! For a moment do you think their conversations are what you said? Believe me, I never heard a young lady white I was at school—nearly three years—speck of the subject you mentioned. But perhaps it was different with me when at school.

Dr. Robert Paterson made the following deposition—I am a physician fit Leith, and have been in practice there for several years. I have seen seven cases of succidal poisoning by arsenic. They were chiefly cases of young women about the chemical works. In an an analysis of the proper of the recovery, the young women did not admit she bad takin it until after her recovery from the secondary effects of the poison. In the previous part of her liness she was sullen and morose. Th

on after taking arsenic were various, but none of them exceeded thurly hours. In cases of succide, the earlier symptoms are generally concealed.

Two storekeepers of manufacturing chemists here spoke to the extensivo use of arsenic in their premises, and the possibility of its abstraction.

A name was now called, at which the audience became much excited, and the prisoner herself more anxious. Her youngest sister, Miss Janet Smith, appeared—a little girl of thirteen, who had been accustomed to alcep with her, and had slept with her on the fatal night of L'Angelier's death. She wore a pretty little straw hat. As she stood in the witnessbox, looking down at her sister, and surveying the parties engaged in her trial, and the audience who listened to them, the reasmblance between the two sisters was striking. The younger had the same large, dark eyes—the same fine complexion—and, above all, the same perfect composure as the elder. In the last particular, the similarity was the more astonishing when her youth its considered, and the fact that she must have known that her sister's life was at stake. Her words were, however, hardly heard in court, although the audience had become unusually still.

Janet Smith said—I was living it may father's house, in Blythswood Square, last winter andspring. I slept with Maceleine in the same room and bed. I generally went to bed before her. We both went to bed at the same time on the Sunday evenings. I remember Sunday, the 22nd of March. We went to bed together that night about halt-past ten, or afterwards. We went down stairs together from the diming-room. We were hoth undressing at the same time, and we both got into bed nearly about the same time. We might take about half-an-hour to undress. We were in no hurry that night in undressing, My sister was in bed with me before I was asleep, and she was undressed as usual, in her nightelothes. I — not know which slept first We tell asleep not long after going to bed. I do not remove my sister take her corea in the dinding-room. I do n

owing to its in-olubility. I took an ordinary hand-basin with the usual quantity of water.

Dr. Bouglas Maclagan, physician in Edinburgh I have had some experience in cases of poisoning by arsenic, and have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject. In washing with water, with arsenic in it, so little of it would be dissolved that I do not think there would be any danger in so using it. It would not dissolve above one quarter per cent, with cold water. If a person merely washed the face and hands in water in which arsenic had been placed, I think it would have very little effect indeed. In het water there would be a little more dissolved. The quantity dissolved by pouring hot water on arsenic is not great. In order to make water a sufficient solvent of arsenic, it must be biled in it for some time. In cases of slight quantities of wisenic being taken, the symtoms very often resemble those of bilous or British choleraic attacks. In very severe cases of at senical poisoning, terminating fatally, there is a very remarkable resemblance to persons labouring under malginant or Asiatic cholera. Though a very small quantity only of arsenic is held in solution by odd water, I do not say the same thing of its being held in suspension. A considerable quantity of it would be suspended in water, at cast if agitated. Though I think it might be safely done, I would not recommend washing with arsen c in the water, unless the mouth and eyes were shut—it might produce most injurious effects.

Hugh Hart, Glasgow, deposed that Bridge of Allan is between two and three mids from Striling; and that from Allan to Stuffing is seven or eight miles; also, that from Coatbridge to Glasgow is eight miles.

This concluded the evidence for the delence, and the chief points of interest in the proceedings of the day were the examination of the prisoner's sister, and the alusion made by some of the earlier witnesses to L'Angelier's remarks about suicide, and his knowledge of the use and supposed cosmet cal properties of arsenic. On the who

TUESDAY, JULY 7.—SEVENTH DAY.

was not about to suffer the territie pensity of death—went so far as even siding judge.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.—SEVENTH DAY.

The public interest in this extraordioary case appeared to-day to be greater than ever. From an early hour a crowd besieged the coors of the Justiciary Court; and when these were opened the multitude surged in, and in a minute the shole of the portion of the court alloited to the public was filled. At ten, when the proceedings were resumed, the half was more crowded than ever. Of advocates especially there were present a greater number than had previou by attended, eager to be winnesses of the contest in which were now to be engaged two of their foremost leaders. The Lord-advocate began by remarking that, after us investigation of unexampled length, he had to discharge the most punful duty that had ever tailen to his abase. It was in possible last during so long a tral, in which many necessarily disjointed statements had been had before them, some impression—he lear detere was hitte doubt what that must be—had not been preduced upon this minute. It was in possible is attituted as accessor on the whole case. He wished we had been able after hearing the evidence on both sides, to actualway the case; but he feared, and it would be his days to convince the jury, that there could be no doubt of the guilt of the unhappy prisoner. Pure were three offences that possible the feared, and it would be preduced upon a dubt of the guilt of the unhappy prisoner. Pure were three offences teaching the hours of this friend on the other sine, could produce a tenth of the impression already produces by the bare recite in a command had, that white the undortunate may it sentitly the would not lead them farther than necessary into those scenes of sin and degradation with which the undortunate and it had been produced to the guilt of the unhappy prisoner. There were three offences tenth of the impression already produces by the bare recite to the configuration of the different parts of the law at the feare to the fe velopes was an obstacle to the tracing of leets in such cas; but if the velopes was an obstacle to the tracing of leets in such cas; but if the were so unplicasts accurate in handling the letters, the object in was middle. If the date of the letter say Monday night, and the position Tuesday, such facts would show that, so far as there could be only cer the letters had been found in their proper envelopes. But it was more (Continued on Page 46.)



THE CHAPLE AT IZARSKO-SELO.

DOINGS AT TZARSKO-SELO

DOINGS AT TZARSKO-SELO.

BAFTISM OF THE GRAND DUKE SFRGE ALEXANDROVITCH.

THE palace of Tzarko-Selo, built by Peter the Great, and the favourite summer palace of the Czars, was last month the scene of the baptism of the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, which took place in the presence of one of the nost brilliant assemblies that was ever collected within the walls of this elegant retreat. Tzarsko-Selo,—which means the seat or village of the Czir,—is about twenty miles from St. Petersburg, and forms a pleasant excursion for the residents of the capital, who resort there in the summer months, after the same fashion as Londoners burry to Windsor and Hampton Court.

Exactly as the clock struck two, on the 8th of last month, the imperial baptismal procession moved towards the chapel in the grounds of the palace. The Grand Duke was carried on a cushion by the Princess Soltwood who was escorted by Count Ribeaupierre and Prince Orloff, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, who followed next, surrounded by his children and other members of the imperial family. His Majesty was received at the entrance to the chapel by the Metropolitans of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, and

a crowd of clergy. Having received the blessing of the reverend fathers, the ceremony of baptism, which is by immersion, proceeded. The infant was dipped three times by the officiating priest, who then handed him to one of the godfathers, who carried him three times round the font. The priests next chanted a Te Deum; a salute of a hundred guns was fired, and mass was then performed. The same day there was a grand banquet, for which seven hundred and fifty invitations were issued, and in the evening theatrical representations were given in the theatre of the palace. The grounds, which were beautifully illuminated, presented a scene of eastern splendour.

Mendour,

A writer in a secent number of "Chambers's Journal," thus describes visit to Tzarsko-Selo:—

When the Emperor is at Tzarsko-Selo, and in sun mer-time, the difficity of getting lodgings is extreme, and the price paid for them exortant. All the pretty wooden houses that form the village of the Czar, e occupied by the followers of the court, or the officers and their families. The got a sufficiently wretched abode in the house of a man who had been We got a sufficiently wretched abode in the house of a man who had been an English boy till he was ten years old, but having then gone to sea in the service of Alexander I., he had grown into a personage very common in Russia, and very disagreeable in general, because it usual, happens that the best qualities of the native to whom they assimilate are not those which

happens that the test space not those which to whom they assimilate are not those which they adopt.

"Hardly were we located in our new about than we left it in order to get into the just of Tzarsko-Selo. The hope of shade after the uniform glare of St. Petersburg was not viving. We took a wrong direction, or ruthwarding, which, after a long circus suddenly led us into the midst of a quite unexpected scene.

"We were ignorant that it was the festivation of the fine regiment of guards, whose winding mand dark faces now appeared ranging a line a line on the grass before us. It was the festival of their patron saint to whom the regiment is dedicated, and therefore a festival of them.

ment is dedicated, and therefore a festival, them.

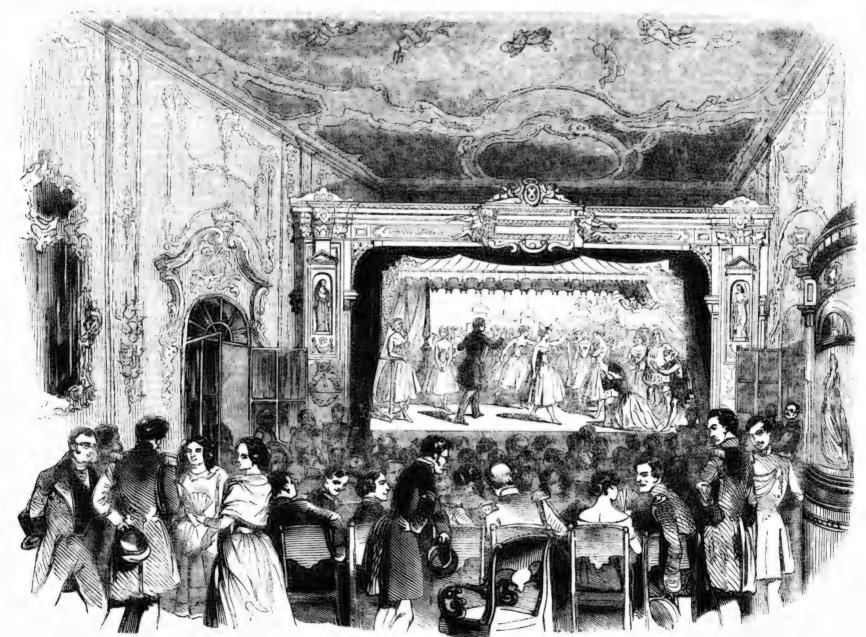
"The spectacle was a curious and verstriking one, not the less so for theing also surprising one to us. A picked hody of menstood in line; I think there was not a quarter of an inch variation in the equality of their uncovered heads. Thoy held their gutteraghelmets in their hands; and close before them stood a tall, fair, comely officer, in the primof life, but with a look of care on his brow, was expression on his face that impressed one with the idea that he was employed in a service he disliked—serving against the grain, as we say. I looked at him with interest, for I though that he did not like the service of Russia—that he would be glad to throw off the white uniform he wore—that he was berhaps a Pole, or one of the many fragmentary parts that willingly or unwillingly compose that mighty empire.

"The whole green space was dotted over.

one of the many fragmentary parts that willingly or unwillingly compose that mighty empire.

"The whole green space was dotted over, and in the background thronged, with more splendid and varied uniforms, and many of the finest figures that could be seen were set off by more gorgeous equipments. None struck me as having the same expression as the officer who stood before the troops—an expression hard to describe, otherwise than that of distaste to the life he led. But a bell sounded; this officer took off his helmet, turned round, and anost exclaimed aloud: 'The Emperor! the Czar himself.'

"On turning round, and uncovering his head, as I have said, he walked with helmet in hand to a gay-looking little tent, in which an altar was placed, and from which now issued the exquisite voices of the priests and choir singing the appropriate service for a festival, which, like most Russian ones, was half religious, half military. He stood there while it lasted. Of the officers outside, I saw a few, a very few, bless themselves, and bow at stated times; but the generality paid no sort of attention to what was going ou. The soldiers crossed themselves, and bowed their heads occasionally, and the movement, when made simultaneously, had a curious effect. As soon as the service was over, and while the choir still sang, a green and gold covered priest, with long hair streaming to his waist behind, and long beard streaming down before, came half flying from the tent, so quickly did he move along, followed by his obedient master, the Czar of all the



THE THEATRE AT TZARSKO-SELO.

Russias. The priest bore in one hand a basin of holy water, and carried the asperge—I must use a French term, not knowing the English one—in the other. He dipped this sort of twigg or brush in the water, and flung it at each soldier's face. They stood this remarkably well, in only one two instances winking the eyes as the water was jerked at them; the Imperial master witnessing their behaviour as he walked along the line with the

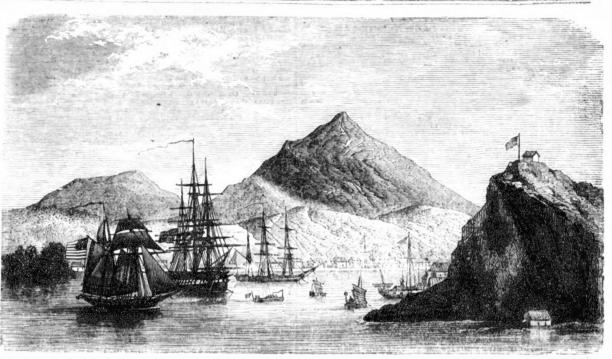
at each solcier's lace. They stood this remarkably well, in only one two instances winking the eyes as the water was jerked at them; the Imperial master witnessing their behaviour as he walked along the line with the priest.

After the ceremony was over, the Emperor walked down the group—a very small one—of spectators, in order to show himself, or give them the opportunity of getting a military salute in return for their salutations. They drew back as he passed, but did not make any other demonstration of respect. The grounds of Tzyrsko-Selo, though artificial, as everything here is, afford a delightful escape from St. Petersburg. There is more than a chance of losing one's self, too, in them, an accident which can by no manner of means happen to you in that straight, clear, and conveniently built capital. An artistic gentleman, with something of an Irish mind, having the organ of disorder instead of that of order in his head, told me he could not enjoy Tzarsko because not a leaf was allowed to wither on the ground, and all the walks were swept and reswept all day long. Notwithstanding that this is a fact, I did enjoy it; although, having thoughtlessly carried in my hand a little broken flower, I found it excite the attention of two royal keepers, who gazed upon it most suspiciously.

Tzarsko-Selo is the principal, and, it appears, favourite summer palace of the Czars. The great Peter was its founder, and indulged here also in his favourite fancy of tree-planting. The avenues of plane-trees are said to have been planted by his own hand. Everything Russian is, however, doomed to be at one time or other destroyed by fire; and so, though added to and adorned by Elizabeth and Catherine, the palace was re-edified by Alexander I., who re-dedicated the monuments which Catherine II. has creted to her favourites, to his brave comrades in arms.

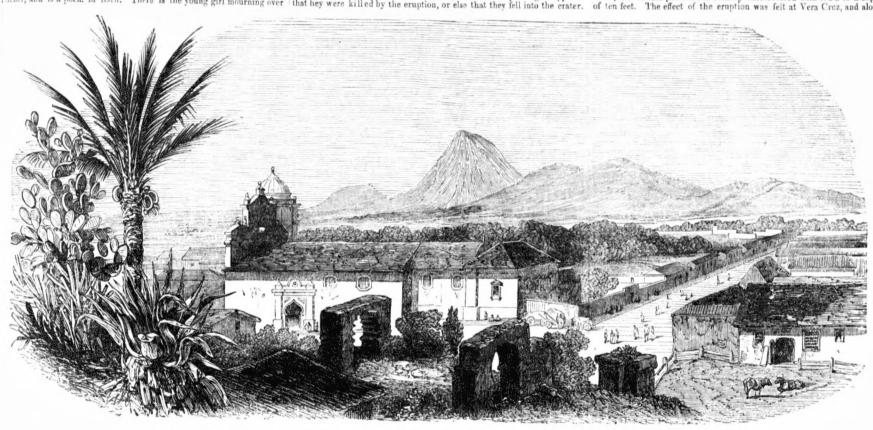
We entered the Hermitage, which was re-edifying, the walls being gilded and painted elaborately; it is meant as a sort of family retreat with the priviteged guests of the imperia

litcher, and is a poem in itself. There is the young girl mourning over



Conquest it has been customary to consecrate the volcanoes, as also to baptise them. But as regards the volcano of Momotombo, it is not known whether the religious ceremony was ever completed, for the monks who set out to perform it never returned, and it is fairly enough supposed that hey were killed by the eruption, or else that they fell into the crater.

terrible remembrance by the Nicaraguans, that on the anniversary of the catastrophe they celebrate a mass in commemoration of it. It is said that for three days and nights the mountain threw up such an immense mass of ashes, that certain parts of the country were covered with them to a depth of ten feet. The effect of the eruption was felt at Vera Cruz, and along



THE CITY OF LEON, NICARAGUA.

her pitcher, which lies broken at her foot, with the water of the fountain pouring through its broken-off neck. It is fortunately not of plaster, and therefore this figure is one of the few things of the kind which do not look miserably dilapidated in this climate.

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTY.

THE Yankees have welcomed back General Walker, the defeated Fili-

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTY.

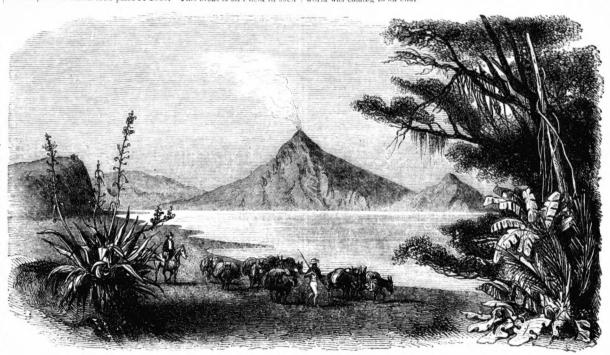
The Yankees have welcomed back General Walker, the defeated Filibuster, with an ovation just for all the world as though he were a conqueror returned from the scenes of his triumphs, crowned with laurels and covered with glory. He has been feted, and lionized, and presented to President Buchanan, and on the strength of the reception which he met with at the White House, his supporters have been appealing to the President to give his countenance to another expedition which is said to be in preparation for the "conquest" of Central America. At this moment the annexed engravings possess then far more than usual interest.

Nicaragua, as our readers are, we dare say, aware, is a State of the Central American Confederation, comprising somewhere about 40,000 square miles of territory, and having a population of 350,000. The chief city is Leon, which is built on the margin of the lake from whence the State takes its name. This lake is adapted for ships of the largest burden, being from 12 to 14 fathoms in dep'h, and its surface is some 128 feet above the level of the Pacific. The additional elevation of the surrounding country is in no part more than 487 feet. The river of San Juan, which is the channel by which the lake discharges its surplus waters, has been long since pronosed as a means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the purpose of avoiding the difficult and dangerous navigation round Cape Horn.

There is, perhaps, no part of the globe in which volcanoes are so continually active as in Central America. There is scarcely a year but a new one bursts forth, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Leon the earth is incrusted with scoria, which appears to be the superficies of a cauldron of boiling bitumes. Sometimes the ground has the appearance of a hoaeycomb, being covered with small holes, through which a sulphureous vapour rise, destroying the vegetation with which it comes in contact. In 1850 a remarkable volcanic eruption took place in the neighb

This volcano is of a conic form, and is upwards or seven thousand eight hundred feet above the level of lake Managua.

Tiger island even has its volcano, which is named Coseguina, and the last eruption of which took place in 1835. This event is still held in such world was coming to an end.



THE VOLCANO OF MOMOTOMBO

TRIAL OF MADELFINE SMITH.

(Continued from Page 43.)

onetice that they proved their own dates by the facts that they tell. He back to the paints details of the case. This young lady returned from an honoring school at the age of seventees. She met L'Angelier in 1854, ginning of 1855. In 1854 he had been poor, but had worked his way to a statively respectable position—liked by all those who crue in contact with spoken of by his landladies, employers, and others, as honest steady. At attachment arose, which was forbidden by the parents; was only what the letters at that time were in a proper and aspirit. It strachment was utterwards resumed, and led to a criminal condition. He afterwards threatened to show the letters to her father. There was us dishomeurable in this—the dishomour would have been in allowing her was the wife of new honest new. She includes a the where there have

with the vividness of an able actor. The prisoner shuddered. At fir jury were only attentive; then they became graver; and by degrees faces lengthened and lengthened, and the corners of their mouths down. It appeared as if they had been formerly easy, in the idea o to discharge a more agreeable office, and were now awakening to a psense of having to fulfil a stern and terrible duty. Tears stood in the Or the conductive of them.

On the conclusion of the speech of the Lord Advocate, the Court

EIGHTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

On the eighth day, Wednesday, July 8, the DEAN of FACULTY adressed the jury for the prisoner as follows:—
Gentlemen of the Jury,—The charge against the prisoner is a charge of ourder, and the punishment of murder is death; and that simple statement

window, but I shall not go down stairs, as papa is here, and we window, but I shall not go down stairs, as papa is here, and we mig for Jack. I wish to see you; but no, you must not look up low in case any one should see you. If I never by any chance of must just leave me and go away. In the next letter, dated to see says:—'I would so like to spend three or four hours with you over some things; but I don't know when you can come, perhaps se of ten days... If you would risk it, my sweet beloved pet, have time to kiss each other and a dear fond embrare; and seel lote, it is only for a minute, do you not think it is better seeing: t. MI... Seme as la-t." Plainly that was the short sich Christina Haggart told of as occurring in the area under the any meeting whatever, except that short meeting in the area, eime of which I s': now speaking—that is to say, from the 18th et till the date of 'lois letter, which is the Ilth January. Then January we have this—'I did love you so much when you were ow.' Now, whether there was a conversation at that meeting a not very clearly appear; but, at all events, it can have been rethan a meeting at the window. The Dean of Faculty, after 'letters written in January to show the same thing, continued t con-ludes the month of January. There are no more letters of that winter, when the family were lyths wood Square, they met but twice; and it is clear that not meet without the intervention of Katherine Haggart tond you when she was that in the course of that winter, when the family were lyths wood Square, they met but twice; and it is clear that not meet without the intervention of Katherine Haggart of the conflict of proposes, and, if I understand the theory of my learned carrier, by any man and the called one of the most down, therefore, to the comofile month of February; with this, I thing mid to constant on the stand government of the month of February; with this, I thing mid to content that the exception, even in depravity, it not rapidly obtained; and it is occasion when the would

that as to the second illness, there was no proof whatever that the parties met after the first purchase of arrecia. Mrs. Jenkins sand she did not think he was to to the out of the house on Sunday night the 22nd. She said she had not given him the latch-key that night; which she always did when he was to be out late; that she would have recoilected it had he borrowed it that night, and M. Thaua said he certainly did not let him in that night, which was the only way he could get in if he left without the latch-key. The letter 107, however, was founded on to prove they met that night, an eiter which had no da's—which, though it had been found in an envelope with the clearest clate, it would be madness to convict upon; but with all the possibilit es of such a letter finding its way into a wrong envelope, even in the hands of deceased, and still more in the hands of those by whom it was recovered, and with the date quite lilegible, and which the Crown witness said had no "r" in the month, which showed it could not be February, so that even the Crown discarded their own witness to carry out their theory—he was entitled to say that there was not merey a conflict of evilence on the point, but an accumulation of evidence di-promet the residual of the fall witness to carry out their theory—he was entitled to say that there was not merey a conflict of evilence on the point, but an accumulation of evidence di-promet upon that occasion, the inght at all; and the fallural from areence possion on that occasion, the inght at all; and the fallural from areence possion on that occasion, the inght at all; and the fallural from areence approach and the state of the same and the state of the same and the same an

jecture. Good heaven, inference and conjecture! Inferenture whether on the night he was poisoned he saw the penarted with this nurder! I never heard such expression in a captal case before, as indicating or describing a link the prosecutor's case. I have heard them many a time in prisoner's case, and I dare say you will hear more of the The Dean sat down amid applause, which was, however, imme

diately suppressed by the Court.

The Lord Justice-Cleak now summed up, he jury were to convict only on the evid peculiar as the present it was of vital importance, and unless they we convinced that the prisoner did administer poison to the deceased on very days fixed by the prosecutor, not so much in his indictine it as in argument, they could not convict her. While reading the portion of landlady's evidence relating to sending for the doctor, he said they we judge whether L'Angelier's anxiety for a doctor was like the conduct of man who had taken ar-enic to accomplish his own death. It is for to say whether the letter written by the prisoner, brought the deceints Giasgow on Sanday night. And supposing you are quite satisfied in the letter did bring hum to Giasgow, are you in a condition to say, that, as mevitable and just result of that, you can find it proved that they met in right! That is the point in the case. That you may have the strong moral suspicion that they met—that you believe that he wis able, after their clandestine correspondence, to obtain the means of an interview, escily as she had already complained of his not coming—that you may is pose it likely she would be wairing on the Sanday, all the may be verue, and probably you all think so, but remember you are trying this euron evidence that must be satisfactory, complete, and distinct. If think they met together that night, and he was seized and taken and died of arsenic, the symptoms beginning shortly after the time he her, it will be for you to say if there is any doubt as to who administered poison. Having referred to the various contradictory statements of prisoner made to different individuals as to her object in purchasing poson, he said he did not think that she was attement previously made abogiving arsenic to the gardener for the purpose of killing rats.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 9 .- NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—NINTH DAY.

The interest manifested during the whole of the eight days this extraordinary trial had already lasted, was greater than ever on the morning of the Ninth day. Crowds of people outside the Court who had not been successful in obtaining admission, were trying every means in their power to gain an entrance into the Court, and the police had the greates' difficulty in keeping a space clear for those who were personally engaged in the trial.

The appearance of the prisoner was much the same as it was at the commencement of the trial. There was, however, a slight shade of sadness in her expression, but no trace of that anxiety and deep mental suffering to be expected in a woman charged with such a dreadul crime and with her life in such imminent danger. During the continuance of the rumming up to-day, notwithstanding the strong remarks of the Lord Justice Clerk with reference to the damaging points in the evidence against the prisoner, she presented that coolness and indiff rence which she has all along exhibited in a most remarkable and extraordinary manner.

manner.
After the Lord-Justice-Clerk had concluded his snmming up, the jury

The appearance of the court at this particular moment it is im-

bell is rung; upon this signal being given the most breathless silence prevailed, and in a short time afterwards the jury reappeared

silence prevailed, and in a short time afterwards the jury reappeared in court, when The Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury said—Gentlemen have you agreed to your verdict.

The Foreman, in a firm tone—We have.
The Clerk of the Court—how say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty?
The Foreman—We find the Prisoner "NOT GUILTY" on the first court.

first count,
And "NOT PROVEN," on the Second and Third.

And "NOT PROVEN," on the Second and Third.

A burst of applause followed the announcement of the verdict, but was immediately suppressed.

During the awful moments between the return of the jury inio court and the giving of their verdict, the prisoner betrayed not the least emotion, but on, its delivery, she gave a heavy sigh, which, appeared to afford her much relief.

The excitement outside the court, when the verdict became known was immored.

was immense.

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